CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913–19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 22 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-3

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure.

HakushikaMaru T.Isonaka 8151 13th Jan31st Jan
Awa Maru N. Narni 8037 10th Jan 26th Jan
Tamba Maru I, Aoshima 5845 25th Jan 6th Feb
*Hokodate Maru C, Hideshima 8th Feb 9th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-bay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 8-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.

Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporaed in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
28th Jan.	"CHLEDONIA,	7,572
4th Feb.	"EGYPT	7,941
11th ,,	"DELTA,	8,097
18th ,,	"MACEDONIA "	10,512
25th ,,	"MOREA,,	16,800
4th Mar.	"MALWA,, *	10,941
11th ,,	"KARMALA,,	8,983
18th ,,	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	"CHINA	7,952
1st April	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
8th ,,	"CALEDOMIA,,	7,572
15th ,,	"EGYPT,, *	7,941
22nd ,,	"MACEDOMIA "	10,512
29th ,,	"MANTUA ,, *	10,902

*"MANTUA, NALDERA MALWA, } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" ... Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
26th Jan.	"NUDDEA"	7,923
9th Feb.	"MADURA"	8,609
23rd ,,	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma.	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd ,,	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr.	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th ,,	"MANORA"	7,885

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About	
26th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Late 1922.	Steamers	
27th Jan.	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb.	"MANTUA"	
24th March	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks
24th Jan.	MADURA	Karachi direct,
30th ,,	SHASA	Karachi Coasting.
25th ,,	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct
25th ,,	KAROA	E. & S. Africa
26th ,,	BARJORA	Krachi & P. Gulf
27th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct
1st Feb.	VASNA	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	18th Jan	20th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	10th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb	19th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Willard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	$	20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	£	4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$	21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,891	15	1
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	13	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Montgomery	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA
Manager.

BANKING.

YOUR CHILD GETS. Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs: 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this opens you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION-
Rs. 10 to open account.

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.60	Interest	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
2.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
and so on			

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405 For full Particulars write to

THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi,
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-

GIRGAUM BRANCH

GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaun Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month. Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
Local Director.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 14.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

14, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

KAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP
CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabala
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telek-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Countries places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

D. J. H. VAN LEEUWEN,
Asst. Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
90, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2402.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 27th day of Jan., 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Mahomed" Building, above Messrs. John Robert & Co.'s show rooms, 204 Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made to order office and household furniture, etc., comprising writing tables, roll top writing desks, large partition screens, Oliver typewriter, arm and armless chairs, revolving office chairs, dining table, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, tapesty lined hall suites, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, rich glass and porcelainware, etc.

The property of D. Raphael, Esq., of Messrs. Raphael Bros., proceeding China and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

186 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SHIPCHENDLIERS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYLINDER, DOFFER, STRIPPING AND BURNISHING FILLET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Mantlal Varajlal and Co., now trading in the name of the United Mill, stores trading company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m, (S. T.) at their rooms, the following:—

4 rolls cylinder fillet in all 1,160 feet 2".
5 rolls doffer fillets in all 875 feet 1½".
6 rolls stripping fillet 960 feet 1½".
6 rolls burnishing fillets 960 feet 1½."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin ofice shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPERS, IMMITATION ART PAPER TISSUE PAPERS, CREAM WOVE PAPERS, CREAM LAID PAPERS, TYPEWRITERS, WOOLENS AND COTTON HALF HOSE, VALUES, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. (

1 English iron safe.
38 Bales White printing Papers size 20 x 30, 22 lbs. in all 11813 lbs.
28 Bales White printing papers size 18 x 23, 15 lbs. in all 11939 lbs.
8 Bales Immitation Art papers size 22½ x 35, 50 lbs. in all 4290 lbs.
19 Bales Glazed White Tissue papers size 20 x 30, 7 lbs. in all 6746 lbs.
72 Bales Super Fine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 20 x 30, 28 lbs. in all 11704 lbs.
22 Bales Superfine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 27 x 40, 49 lbs. in all 11270 lbs.
12 Bales Cream Laid papers size 16½ x 20½, 24 and 28 lbs. in all 7037 lbs.
6 cases Century Model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete.
3 cases each 100 Doz. woolen and cotton half hose, black and tan colour.
1 case Flanged Wheel Valve.

On account and risk of The Franco India Trading Co. Bombay.

5 cases Petroleum Lamps (German make).

On account and risk of Messrs. M. P. Mehta and Co.:—

9 cases each 27 doz. half pints tumblers of assorted colours.
10 cases each 15 doz. pints tumblers of assorted colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 26th January, 1922.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION GILDER TANK,

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station

Grand Opening Night

Thursday 26 At 9-30 p.m.

Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday

New European Actors and Lady Actors Just arrived from the Continent.

See their New wonderful Acts in New Stunts.

AMUSEMENTS

THE GLORY OF WOMANHOOD!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to Night and this week a magnificent Vitagraph Photodrama.

The Winchester Woman

(6 reel —6,000 feet).

Featuring the pretty, adoarable Star

ALICE JOYCE

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15; p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE "STAR" CINEMA

present

To-Night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

"THE INVISIBLE RAY"

based on the Spiritual Theory of

SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.

No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject

"THE INVISIBLE RAY"

This Week—1st Two Episodes together with

A Special Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists

THE EDDY DUO

in their amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS, DANCES, Etc.

A Special Double Feature Programme

SEE IT AT THE

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace

THE "STAR" CINEMA,

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

No Increase in Pric s.

A SUPERB INDIAN RELIGIOUS FILM

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week a grand Indian religous Photo-drama.

"Sant Sakubai"

The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.

Four Shows To-day; 5-30; 7; 8-15; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

THE

CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD

A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scene depicting the events at

KHADI NAGAR.

Arrival of Leaders. Volunteers Choirs.
The Congress Pandal Procession through the City.
Exhibition Sangit parishad League's Pandal.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS

THUNDER BOLT 'JACK

The serial Sensation

Starring

JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS

THUNDER BOLT JACK.

Instalment Third. Episodes 10, 1, 12

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
GREAT FAREWELL NIGHT
The Sparkling Revue
"BUBBLY"

Cinematinee at 6-30
"CASTLES IN THE AIR"
and
THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S
Mastodonic Mob lization of Motion Picture Marvels;
GO AND GET IT
in 6 Reels Hair-raising, Death-defying Aeroplane Stunts!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

THIS WEEK

Frist Two Episodes!

1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.

Wild Animals in this serial; Lions; Leopards; Elephants; Crocodiles; Giraffics; Zebras Apes; Monkeys; Hyenas; Camels; Wild Boars; Macams.

IMPERIAL

The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week mor

"Raja Bhartrahari"

The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ

TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE

Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.

LUCILE LOVE
Second Instalment Episodes 4, 5, 6.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the 14th Annual Report of the Committe of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (for 1920-21) to be presented to the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 4th February 1922. During the course of the year 63 meetings were held, the work done being of a varied nature:—

THE DOMINION STATUS.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to an article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th January, under the heading, "the New Menace." The Committee after examining all the issues raised in the article wrote to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, that if the conception given therein of the term 'dominion status' was henceforward to be the official conception an entirely new aspect would be given to the status of India within the Empire. Before taking, however, an alarmist view of the situation, the Committee referred to the Government of India to ascertain if they had kept themselves informed of the latest development of the dominion question and if so whether they were in a position to take the Indian people into their confidence and issue a communique explaining the present position of India within the Empire both in her relations to the United Kingdom and to the Dominions. The Committee in their representation also referred to the recent favourable despatch of the Government of India with regard to East Africa, and hoped that the same solicitude for the self-respect of India in her relations to the dominions would characterise their policy with regard to the question of the status of the dominions.

In reply a letter was received from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, stating the Government of India had been informed that the question of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire would be the subject of an Imperial Conference which would be held in the summer of 1922 at which conference India was to be represented. It was also stated that the Government of India had received a notice that there would be a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet in the summer of 1921 at which India would be represented.

THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

In connection with this scheme undertaken by the Government of Bombay, Development Department, a very lengthy correspondence was carried on by the Committee with the Government of Bombay. The Committee sent a representation to the Government of Bombay drawing their attention to the advertisements that appeared in the press in connection with the Bombay development loan that the money raised by loan was to be spent in Bombay, for Bombay, by Bombay. The Committe also made the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government:

(1) That even if the cost of Indian contractors was a little bit more preference should always be given to them as the resulting profits would remain in the country and they would prove more successful in dealing with the difficult problems of labour and local conditions.

(2) That the new form of tenders which guaranteed a minimum profit to the contractor should not be introduced in this country where the system had always been to have a fixed rate.

As regards the Purchase of Materials by the Development Department. The Committee urged on the attention of the Development Department that definite instructions should be issued early that whenever indigenous goods were not available and necessary materials had to be imported they should be imported from the cheapest market in the world. In this connection the Committee drew the attention of the Department to the fact that the Government of India had not adopted the policy of Imperial preference and under the circumstances it was not fair for the Government of Bombay to order out British Empire produced and manufactured goods only.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

A representation was sent to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi, on 6th December 1921, regarding Indian Shipping in general and the Government contract with the P. O. Company for the carriage of Eastern mails in particular. It was pointed out that as the contract which the Government had with the P. and O. Company, Limited, expired on 31st January 1924, the Government should not renew the contract without giving the various Commercial Associations and Chambers of Commerce an opportunity of examining the terms of the said contract and offering their suggestions in respect thereof. With regard to Indian Shipping the Committe offered the following suggestions:—

(1) Preferential treatment to be given to Indian shipping in the matter of Mail contract; (2) Preference to be given to Companies registered in India for coasting trade; (3) Government should use their utmost influence in securing the shipping Companies registered in India preferential treatment for dockdues and sorting charges; (4) Monetary help to Indian-owned Companies in the form of subsidies, cheap rate of interest, special facilities for ship building and preferential tariff for ship building materials, and special facilities for Indian students for learning the art of ship building and navigation; (5) Companies subsidised must encourage Indians in the position of officers; and (6) a small Committee be appointed to suggest such acts as may be necessary for the development of Indian shipping in general.

The Committee sent their views stating that they regretted very much that in the formation of the new rules Government had entirely disregarded the conclusions of the majority report of the Stores Purchase Committee and adopted the report of the minority. The principal features of the new rules that were criticised by the Committee were as follows: (1) the hedging in of purchases by officers in this country with such impossible restrictions as the furnishing of proofs that it was not bought at a more unfavourable price than in England; (2) the need of the purchasing officer's satisfying himself that the greater part of the articles purchased was manufactured in this country.

After criticising the various rules in detail the Committee stated that the only right system according to them would be (1) that there should be no Stores Department in London but only a subordinate inspecting agency provided with necessary technical staff; (2) that all purchases should be made by tenders called for in this country for the goods to be delivered at the point of consumption in this country and in the currency of this country; wherever possible goods made in India should have preference as there would be indirect benefits from the expansion of additional work for the people and from the creation of necessary industries and the finances of the country would be immensely strengthened by so much less money having to be rapid out for the imported goods.

NO MORE INDIGEST ON AFTER EATING.

That distressing disagreeable and frequently painful condition known as indigestion from which so many people suffer after eating, can be prevented or relieved in five minutes, by taking a little Diastated Magnesia immediately after eating, or whenever pain is felt. It's really wonderful the way this greatest and safest of all forms of stomach benefits the whole system. If you have had so much heartburning, indigestion or any other form of stomach trouble go to the nearest chemist and get some Diastated Magnesia he sells it in both powder and tablet forms. Take as directed, and see how soon the pain goes! Diastated Magnesia is the only form of Magnesia for Indigestion, approved by the Pure Food Protection, appears on every package.

Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon Regd

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet-Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
PERFUMERS NEWGATE ST LONDON

MOTOR AUCTION

AT THE

POPULAR MOTOR AUCTOIN MART

OF THE

Indian Automobile Company, Ld.

310, LAMINGTON ROAD, (off Jacob Circle.)

ON SUNDAY THE 5th FEBRUARY at 3 p.m.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON THE 30TH JANUARY

PLEASE APPLY IMMEDIATELY.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy BARONET, M.L.A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion]

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of the camps'

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten Lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.]

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate

HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen In MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people-poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1, and As. 4 and sell them to your friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th December 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A Gujarati Hindoo, as an ESTATE-CLERK, capable, hardwording. Goodhand. State experience to Box No. 7666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2642

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE for a local Parsi Girls' School. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 7672, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2653

WANTED—A clever and efficient WEAVING MASTER for a local mill. Apply sharp with testimonials and experience with salary required to Box No. 7644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2591

WANTED—AN EXPERT but cautious TAXI DRIVER immediately. Only those possessing taxi license should apply in person with their service books to The PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY COY., Princess Street.
R2660

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CLERK in the advertisement department of a daily vernacular paper. Those able to Canvass advertisements need apply. Handsome remuneration. Apply Box No. 7669 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2646

WANTED—SALESMAN, a hard working, and energetic Salesman wanted by an European firm for Timber, Cement, Nails, and other Sundry goods, moderate salary, and commission. Preference to one able to join at once. Apply Box No. 7662 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2634

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.) Best Terms to Best Workers, for propsectus and terms of Agency. Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO. Managing Agents. Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED—A COMPETENT BLEACHER for a modern plant under erection. Practical knowledge of finishing not essential, but preferred. Will be required to join next August. Apply stating full terms and qualifications to the CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad.
A R2668

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or one experienced in Municipal Engineering Work. Starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications, and carriage allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 28th Feb. 1922 K. Dilvali, President, Municipality, Kolhapur. V. H. PADHYE. Secretary.
A R11935

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on Hornby Road, ask Lachminarayan, 265, Hornby Road.
C R2658

TO BE LET.—A COTTAGE and a ground floor of a storied bungalow at "Marrott" Palace Murzban Road, Andheri about six minutes walk from station, Apply K. G. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2632

SANDHURST RD.—Available immediately nice airy FLAT. Entirely independent. E. L. Apply personally JARIWALLA BUILDING, opp. Parekh Hospital.
O R2651

TO BE LET—Spacious GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES at Mazagon. Apply Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay.
C R2622

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3697.
C R2616

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2¼ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magheto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR, seven seaters having electric light wireniel self starter with new tubes and tyres, quite new, carefully used only eight months, about 3,000 miles Apply Box No. 7675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2662

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Two or three tons ICE PLANT at once. Appy with full particulars and lowest price to JAI DEVA REIS, HISSAR.
K R2624

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Complete used sets; 7, Bolivia 1894, 6as. 12 Roumania 1907, 8as. 2 Liberia 1915, 3as. 3 Turkey 1917, (10pi. in 3 colours) 12as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L R11945

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1905 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and S. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati L. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha S. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. F. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Wednesday, 18th instant, a BUNCH OF KEYS (about a dozen) in a steel ring, including 2 solid steel keys of Godrej and Boyce and a long flat Yale latch key. Finder will be rewarded on taking them to Mr. SHUMS A. TYABJEE, Solicitor, 2nd Medows Street, Fort.
PB R11965

FINANCIAL.

WILL ANY KIND GENTLEMAN ADvance Rs. 300 to 500 to a Government Servant in personal security. Apply Box No. 7674 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2661

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAL POSTS and SLEEPERS!—Wanted immediate purchasers of Sal round posts and sleepers at a very moderate price. Apply sharp to Box No. 7678A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2666

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 211 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

UNDERWOOD PORTABLE TYPEWRITER as used by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as also by H. R. H.'s Camp, now available from Sole Agents. Price, Rs. 230 nett. Warden and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T No. 2.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Black and White Taxis, Ltd. held at the Registered Office of the Company on January 16th, 1922, the following Resolution was passed.

That the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily

S. L. LOPEZ,
Manager.
R2665

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1922

ERECTION AND HIRE OF STANDS.

COMMENCING 6TH MARCH, 1922.

TENDERS are invited for the erection and Hire of Stands for the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the usual terms and conditions to reach the undersigned before 6th February.

O. TURTON,
Honry. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
C11968

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-nineth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort on THURSDAY, the 26th day of January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts upto 30th June, 1921.
(2) To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 22nd December. C11851

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, a few American Brand New Motor Cras for immediate sale. Apply sharp.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI and CO.,
10-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922 at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11967

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. DHARMAJI KRISHNAJI WAGHMAREY, that his minor son, HARISCHANDRA DHARMAJI WAGHMAREY, is purporting to deal with or dispose of our client's property consisting of title deeds of immoveable properties and ornaments, etc. The said Harischandra being a minor has no right to deal with or dispose of any property whatsoever in any manner whatsoever both moveable or immoveable or of any other kind or to charge mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same. Any person dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey in any manner whatsoever is hereby warned from dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey and no act of the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey shall be binding on our client or will affect the property purported to be disposed of by the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey and persons dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Attorneys for Dharmaji Krishnaji Waghmarey.
C11982

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4528 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25th day of October, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Home Street, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ALIAKBAR HAJI KHAN YEZADI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a General Merchant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company being 108 Suklaji Street, Byculla, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Rs. 3,000 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of February, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 21st day of January, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C11966

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FIDAALLY ABDULLALLY NIZAMI, Receiver in Suit No. 3943 of 1921 has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land containing by admeasurement 3291 square yards or thereabaouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3541, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon or assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3972 (1), 3972 (2) 3973-3974-3975-3980 and 3981 and Street Nos. 159 159A, 160, 161, 162, 167 and 168 of Sankli Street and E Ward No. 3983, Street No. 170 of Ripon Road and which premises are situated on the Race Course side at Sankli Street and Ripon Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and standing in the name of Cumberalli Muzafalli now deceased and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mulji Jetha on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the Sankli Street and on or towards the South by the property of Sarafalli Zanji.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C11970

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BOXES TINPLATES.

This day THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox, McEven and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Massilia."
100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Marseilles."
100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 70 lbs.

The above boxes are lying at the docks and can be inspected by intending purchasers before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES GRAMOPHONES 1 CASE GOLD THREAD 1 CASE ART SILK EMBROIDERED MUSLINS AND 1 CASE RAZORS AND RAZOR STROPS.

This day THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox McEven and Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Trivethoe."
6 cases 73 gramophones.
Ex. S. S. "Kashmir."
1 case 100 bundles 4800 yards Red Gold Gilt Silver Thread bearing the well-known Trade Mark "Tigar."
1 case art silk Embroidered Muslims.
1 case 1 dozen Razors and 38 dozen Razor strop.

The above goods are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

This day THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand.

About 175 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares Marks MMK, HSM, BS, etc., above 10 to 15 feet and above 10 inches.

About 225 Tons Teak Gunderi 6 to 14 feet and 10/12 inches.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.
Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 20 (Two)
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, telescopic electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at No. 1 Marina Mansion Chowpatty facing sea, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of an deceased European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Inspection invited.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th January 1922.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 25.

S S Brandenburg, Allan, Southampton.
S S Nawab, Wright, Calcutta.
S S City of Karachi, McArthur, New York.
S S Tamba Maru, Ashima, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ormra, Johnson, Colombo.
S S Awa Maru, Narni, Kobe, etc.
S S Austral Port, Davidson, Australia.
S S Barpora, Grace, Busreh.

S S Nawab:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain J. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain J. McArthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N. Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3750 tons, Captain D. Ashima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Awa Maru—The N. Y. K. steamer Awa Maru, 3748 tons, Captain N. Narni, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Barjora—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F. A. Grace, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S S Delta for London:—40 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 18 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Son.

S S Caledonia for London:—87 cwt. gumolibanum, E. Virjee and Co.; 1697 cwt. groundnut cake, Hollinghurs tand Co.; 1000 cwt. linseed cake, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Vitellia for Liverpool:—200 cwt. groundnutcake, U. Manilal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 65 bales wool, M. Nossim, 11 bales wool, D. Koondanmal.

S S Vitellia for Glasgow:—400 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.; 304 cwt. staves of empty heads inshooks, Spencer and Co.; 165 cwt. heads and hoofs of empty hhds. Spencer and Co.

S S Vitellia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Kosmo for Boston:—50 bales cotton, F. E. Campbell and Co.

S S Kosmo for New York:—60 cwt. cashew nut, Jairam Keshu.

S S Oxholm for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.;

S S Oxholm for Dunkirk:—6006 cwt. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5002 cwt. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2000 cwt. linseed, The Orient Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 550 bales cotton, T. Kaisha, 4000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros:

S S Oxholm for Havre:—23 bales cotton, T. M Kaisha.

S S Jalavihar for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt. rapeseed, Strauss and Co. 495 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 440 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co. 780 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. ton Volkart Bros.

S S Jalavihar for Havre:—110 bales cotton, I F Campbell and Co.

S S Hartington for Antwerp:—110 bales cot ton, Volkart Bros.

S S Hartington for Hull:—1800 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hartington for Ghent:—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Varzin for Genoa:—1260 cwt. teel seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1 case rbinohorn H Lalji and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwt. 13lbs. ivory, V. Kalidas and Co. 2¼ lbs. ivory, A. Walli and Co.,

S S Awa Maru for Yokohma:—31 cwt. 12lbs. Ivory, V. Kalidas and Co. 8 cwt. 2 lbs. ivory, A. Walli and Co.

S S Bermuda for Haiphong:—100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—400 balts cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokohama.—1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

S S Mirzapore for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Muttra for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaish.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S S Aras from Abadan, Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—2 cases dates, 482484 tons liquid fuel.

S S Varela from Basrah. Agtnts:—B I S N Co.:—1 case dates, 1 bag copra, 1 case sik p. goods, 1 bdle. gold coin, 23 bdle species, 16 bags species, 4 boxes species.

S S Australpert from Australia Agents:—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.: 66056 bags wheat.

S S Geisha from Cardiff.—Agents: The Bombay Company:—6179 tons coal.

S S Peterton from Cardiff. Agents:—W. and A Graham and Co.:—5867 tons coal.

S S Ferrara from Abadn. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—56 tons tin plates.

S S Hughli from Trinidad. Agents:—B I S N Co.:—3392 brls asphalt.

S S Binfield from Rangoon. Agents—B. I. S N Com.:—198 cases cutch, 430 bags maize, 36752 bags rice, 290 piece teak decks, 996 piece teak posts, 3674 piece teak boards, 996 pieces teak planks, 3415 piece teak squares, 131729 teak scantlings, 7762 bdle teak scantling, 135 bdle teak cappings, 284 bdle teak casings.

S S Tregurno from Delagoa Bay. Agents:—B I S N Co.:6823 tons coal.

S S Hartington from New Port. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—5999 tons coay.

THE WEATHER..

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Jan. 25.

The western depression has again given local snow in Kashmir and is slightly more marked to-day. Sonamarg and Dras have had each half an inch.

Forecast:—A few falls in Baluchistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Jan. 24th.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 16 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.		29.97
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	67 2
Dew Point	"	62 9
Relative humidity of Air ...	"	0.652
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ...	"	84.9
Minimum do do	"	64.7
General direction of Wind		NNE, ENE, NW, NNW
Area velocity to middays		
Revolutions of Wind do	miles	144

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner and is generally in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Deesa and in Cutch and Kathiawar humidity is in defect. Night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Nagpur and Amraoti humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or below the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karwar and in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is higher than usual at the latter station.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly clouded at some stations in north-west India and in the extreme south but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th January 1922.

The western depression is feeble and has given only local snow in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting half an inch. Light rain has fallen also at Dibrugarh. The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay are less marked to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 25TH OF JAN. 1922.

Station.	Temperature in Shade			Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Mean	Past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June	Its Dev. from date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70 0	58 8	72 0	0.12	10.90	+7.95
Do. (2nd)	80 3	52 2	66		3.74	+1.54
Aden	..	..	..		1.38	—0.74
Muskat	..	..	..		0.25	+3.10
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..			
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71 0	41 7	56		0.73	+0.55
Rawalpindi	58 2	31 0	44		0.71	+0.28
Lahore	58 3	41 0	49		1.43	—0.61
Mixer	73 1	41 5	57		0.78	—0.49
Ambala	68 7	43 8	56		0.74	—0.41
Delhi	68 2	42 0	55		1.11	—0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71 8	40 2	56		1.75	—0.66
Mainpuri	72 0	44 8	58		1.78	+0.04
Jhansi	70 0	43 1	56		2.49	+2.06
Allahabad	70 0	47 5	59		1.32	—0.73
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	69 7	51 0	64		0.03	+2.71
Bikaner	75 7	53 8	64		0.15	+0.51
Ajmer	72 2	43 6	57		..	—0.53
Jodhpur	74 8	52 2	63		..	—0.50
Kotah	76 0	49 0	62		3.05	—1.14
Mount Abu	67 0	51 4	59		3.92	—2.10
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	78 7	46 1	62		0	—0.34
Dwarka	80 2	54 0	67		0	—0.27
Veraval	80 0	62 1	71		0	—0.27
Rajkot	82 1	50 2	66		0	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para	83 2	50 4	67		0	—0.18
Surat	86 0	56 2	71		0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	83 8	59 9	71		0	—0.05
Deesa	83 1	50 9	67		0	—0.42
Hs mesh	79 1	..	..		0.48	+0.68
Cutch	81 1	45 3	63		0.86	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71 8	50 5	61		2.06	—1.31
Sawgor	74 8	51 4	63		1.77	+0.77
Hoshangabad	76 3	51 2	64		2.51	+0.75
Nowgong	76 3	51 5	64		1.78	+1.29
Akola	80 6	52 5	66		2.20	+1.15
Amraoti	83 0	51 2	67		0.16	—0.67
Basim	83 2	53 5	68		0.56	—0.03
Chanda	85 6	52 0	68		1.14	—0.53
Nagpur	79 7	52 3	66		2.87	+0.59
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	84 0	68	75		0	—0.34
Santacruz	90 9	66	78		0.26	—0.86
Ratnagiri	85 1	71 0	78		1.16	+0.49
Karwar	87 8	66 4	76		1.17	—0.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87 0	52 2	69		0.54	—1.01
Ahmednagar	85 1	53 0	69		0.93	—4.78
Poona	86 4	54 7	70		0.16	—5.14
Sholapur	85 7	59 1	72		0.30	+2.40
Satara	88 1	60 1	74		0.50	+0.89
Belgaum	83 7	57 0	70		0.31	—0.57
Aurangabad	88 0	55 1	71		1.12	+5.83
Nizamabad (Deccan)	89 1	57 2	73		2.44	+2.21
Hyderabad	81 2	59 8	70		0.78	+1.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mangalore	88 6	70 3	79		1.82	—3.35
Calicut	86 3	70 3	78		4.38	—11.75
Cochin	86 7	70 6	78		0.07	—3.78
Coimbatore	89 0	70 9	80		0.47	—1.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84 0	68 2	76		3.80	—1.47
Nellore	88 3	73	81		4.11	+1.70
Madras	87 0	74 2	80		3.2	—1.46
Madras	88 4	73	81		0.5	—10.64
Carnicobar	85 5	74 0	80		4.72	+1.39
Colombatore	87 5	70	79		0.6	—2.47
Trichinopoly	90 4	70 6	80		0.2	—2.27
Negapatam	82 1	71 7	76		0.1	—10.11

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 24th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 44
	May	17 05
	July	16 52
	Oct.	15 92

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. O. Liverpool.	Mar.	9 86
	May	9 83
	July	9 76
	Oct.	9 41

London, Jan. 24th

Telegraphic Transfer		1/3 29/32 Quiet
Bar Gold		4 17/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot		35 quiet

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 21st.

	Bales
Total in Sight	7,544,000
Egyptian Vissible Supply	9,000
East Indian ,, ,,	109,000
American ,, ,,	4,399,000
Other ,, ,,	387,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	53,000
,, ,, Forwarded	900
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	2,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	12,7000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	223,000

New York, Jan. 24th.

Demand Bills	420 75	Yesterdays	422 00

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 24th,

On London in Paris	52 52
In Germany	892 00
In Italy	96 70

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Mid. American Spot	10 2
Sakelaridis	18 25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 21st.

Rentes 3 p/c.	56
Bar Silver spot	34 3/4
,, 2 months hence	34 1/2
losing Tone of Silver:—quiet	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 dy a market loans	3 1 2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 1/16
Copper Braziers	£92
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/8
India 7p. c. Loan	£1061/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£8? 5/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£93 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	53
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	16 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	54 1/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	9 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone.— Irregular	

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 21st.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal Jan. Feb.	17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed Duel:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal. Lettle Doing	13 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—Dull	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan Sellers	£8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed :—D c.-Jan. Hamburg Paid Dull	£15
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Sellers	£17 1/4
Linseed Argentine Afloat Paid	17 5/8
Closed Barley steady	
Toue :—	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York March	17 70
,, ,, ,, May	17 84
,, ,, ,, July	16 89
,, ,, ,, Oct.	16 30
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 75
Futures at New Orleans July	16 32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan 21st.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/3

Tone :—Practically nothing offering Indian demand is improving.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 21st.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-67½ lbs. Jan.-Feb. R id	47
BARLETTA RUSSO 616 lbs. Jan. Feb Value	46/9 46/3
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	49/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb Recid	
Toue :—Firm fair trade	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 7/8
Hongkong	£102 1/2
National	£38

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 24th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/4
Silver 35 little Indian buying	

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	158

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb done	£18 3/8 & 18 1/4
Jan, Feb, done August doue and value	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April	29
,, Months	Sellers
,, Buyers, etc, May-Aug.	29, 2
Tone Sellers	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 25.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 416 and gradually went down till Rs. 412. It then again advanced till Rs. 429. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 413 and Rs. 42 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 427½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 430. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 428½ and closed at Rs. 427 Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 349 and after touching Rs. 347 steadily went up till Rs. 365. After sharp fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 363. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 296 nominal. Fine M. G. Oomra January settlement was quoted by the Board Rs. 350 and F. G. M. G. Bengal January Rs. 307.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Japan Shippers continued to purchase nice ready Oomra and Bengal lots at current rates. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 25th

F. G. M. G. Broach April May	418
F. G. M. G, Bengal March	299
,, ,, ,, May	309
Fine M. G. Oomra Masch	354
,, ,, ,, May	364

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 25th.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab			327	307	287
M. G. Oomra's No. 4		365	350	335	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1		395	380	365	—
M. G. Central P. No, 2		380	365	350	—
M. G, South'rs		460	450	430	..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 25th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	425
,, Bengal March	307
Fine Oomra March	62
,, ,, May	375

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/32
Fcs, Demand	333
American Dollars	355
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shangai	213
Japan	1711/2
Singapore	177

Market, Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 89
Christiania	26 88
Amsterdam	11 56
Switzerland	21 69

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 24rd Jan, 1922,

Cotton	33,370 Bas
Wheat	460 Qrs
Linseed	1,040
Rapeseed	8
Gingellseed	6 455
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnut	7,490
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	2,877
Myrabollams	3,912
Cottonseed	22,090
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	479
Jowar	45
Masur	Nil
Barley	34
Bajra	5,622
Coal	88 Ton
day's total	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 25..

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/7.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28/3/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92/10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91.

EXCHANGE

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London:—:
Bank's selling T T 1/3 /58.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's suying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet.—Uncertain.

On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 336.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A Frcs. 356
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 346.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D3st D. P. Rs. 165½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 269.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 364.
London Gold ready sh. 97-7.
London Silver ready d. 35.
London Silver forward d. 34-10.
Tone of Silver—
Steady—India bought and sold-forward.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.22.
French Exchange—Frcs. 52.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.30.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 96.20.
German Exchange—Frcs. 900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 102/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 2929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

SHARES.

The market closed weak owing to Bulls selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340vd., India 111, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 19/4, Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 91/4, By. Cotton 1160, By. Dyeing 1630, Bradbury 1075, Century 327/8, Cent. India 440, Colaba Land 2480, Cooria 290x, Crescent 460, Currimbhoy 1467/8, David 1500, Ed. Sassoon 630, Fazuibhoy 1435, Finlay 1827/8 Ind. Malwa 627/8, Kastorchand 1225, Kohinoor Meyer Sassoon, 390 New Great 860 New City 780, Pabani 940, Pearls 1047/8, Phoenix 1020, Premier 22? Planet 290, Standard 2400n, Swan 1335, Swadeshi 1400, Tata Mill 1350n,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 615, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 145pr., Bt. Burma Pet 10/8 B. Tramway 116/4, B. Steam 240, Bundi Cement 78/8, Ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord 250xd., Katni Defd. 130xd., New India 17/8, Tata Iron Ord. 75, Tata Iron Defd 247/8, Tata Iron Ord. 66/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 210, Tata Oil 6?/8, Scindia Steam 8.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Jan. 25.

Healds and reeds kept very silent. Woolen goods saw further fall in the prices, however, there is slight scarcity of 16 oz. Kenion. Shuttles and bobbins have nothing new to be reported. Japanese bobbins have been very quiet without any demand. Fillets are steady at Rs. 1,2/0 per ft. Bandings Oldham have arrived in large lots. The quotations are almost the same as given in previous report.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Jan. 25.

The quotations are as follows:—
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-12-3.
Salt Antimony Rs. 1-2-0 (no demand).
Salt Epsom, Rs. 8-0-0 (slight scarcity of German).
Salt Glauber Rs. 5-8-0 (steady).
Soda Sulphide U.A. Rs. 25-0-0 (steady).
Soda Caustic Rs. 29-0-0 (weak).
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-7-0.
Soda Washing Rs. 9-0-0 (good demand).
Soda Bicromate Rs. 55-0-0 (active).
Potash Bichromate Rs. 75-0.0 (very active).
Bleaching powder Rs. 19-0-0 (weak).
Brown sugar of lead Rs. 38-0-0.
Litharge Rs. 46-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 8-4-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 21.0.0.

COLOURS MARKET.

January 25.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. Rs. 120.
Congo Red Rs. 2/4/0.
Magenta Xls. Rs. 13.
Methyl violet Rs. 7.
Malachite Green Rs. 9.
Direct Green Rs. 4/8.
Benzo perpurine Rs. 3/8.
Delta perpurine Rs. 5.
Metanil yellow Rs. 3/8.
Nigrosine Xls. Rs. 3.
Hematine Xls. Rs. 1/8.
The tone is steady and dull, with no lively interest.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tue, ...	31st Jan ...	m h. m. 1 11 1 20a	ft. in. 28 3 26 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tue. ...	31st Jan ...	m h. m. 7 1? 6 8 7a	ft. in. 17 11 17 3

EMERGENCY MEASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

As a sequel to the No-tax campaign, the local Government, as already reported, propose to take emergency legislation to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act to cope with the emergency regarding the collection of land revenue. The amending bill, the text of which is published, will be in force until 30th June, 1923. It is proposed in the new enactment to shorten the procedure giving only a minimum period after attachment for payment and empowering officers concerned to sell thereafter promptly.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

Dania Moti v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was a reference submitted under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad Mr. D. C. Mehta, as there was difference of opinion between him and the jury. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that accused was guilty of murder, while the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty.

The prosecution case was that the accused Dania Moti, a young man of about 20, and the deceased Ganga, a widow of about 25 or 27, were working in the same department of a mill in Ahmedabad. On the 19th June, 1921, the two by previous appointment left the City through Jamalpur Gate along Dholka Road, presumably with the intention of enjoying themselves. When they came to a lonely field under the cluster of 'babul' trees, the accused robbed the woman of her ornaments which she had worn. For this purpose he attacked her in a most savage manner with a big penknife, gave her several stabs in her sides, on her neck and on her face with fiendish ferocity and after making her helpless, removed the ornaments that she had worn in her neck and on her arms. He also cut off both her ears in which there were 7 gold earrings. With this plunder, leaving her half dead he ran away. At about 1 or 2 p.m. an old Pathan watchman of a neighbouring field happened to pass by and after administering first aid, was able to gather from the woman what had happened. He went and called the Police Patel of the village, who took the woman to the police station. Her complaint was recorded and she was sent to the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad, where she died after a month.

The accused was arrested the next morning in the mill, where he was working and the room in which he was living was searched. From the room a knife with bloodstains was taken possession of by the Police. Some garments with bloodstains were also discovered by the Police.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused stated that he knew nothing in the case. He did not know the deceased Ganga. His 'pahran' was soiled by the 'pan' juice. The police took the penknife from his room. He used it to prepare vegetables.

The Sessions Judge observed that there was no witness, but that was natural, looking to the place where the offence was said to have been committed. The woman made statements on four different occasions. In all those statements she had consistently mentioned the name of the accused. The jury had unanimously brought in a verdict of "not guilty". The crime was so revoltingly savage and the case against the accused was so clear that in public interests he thought he could not suffer the verdict of the jury to prevail without a reference to the High Court. He had not the least doubt about the accused being a culprit. The injuries inflicted by the accused were the direct cause of her death. He was of opinion that the verdict of the jury on the charge of murder was wrong and the opinion of the jurors as assessors on the charge of robbery with hurt, was absolutely unjustifiable and perverse.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

INDIA AND EUROPE.

AN INFORMATION BUREAU IN BERLIN

We are asked to draw the attention of Indian public, and particularly of students, merchants and journalists to the Indian News Service and Information Bureau, Ltd., (Indisches Nachrichtenund and Informations-Buro, G.M.B.H.) which has been started in Germany. The address is 27 Burgstrasse, Berlin, C. 2, the cable address is "Indiapress" Berlin, and the bankers are the Dresdner Bank, 42 Konigstrasse, Berlin, C. 2.

The Bureau has been started with the following objects;

1. To supply the Indian Press with complete information about political, economic, industrial, educational, literary and scientific developments in Europe.

2. To supply the European Press with information about India.

3. To encourage Indian students to go to Europe for the continuance of their studies, and to place them in universities, high schools, technical institutions and factories.

4. To do for India, as far as possible, the kind of work usually performed by consulates and to give any assistance to Indian travellers, investigators, journalists, students, merchants, etc.

In order to carry out this very desirable program, the Bureau has created the following departments, each under the management of a specialist.

(a) NewsService. The Bureau intends issuing a weekly news service, to be supplied to the Indian Press, as well as to individual subscribers, dealing with important events and developments in Europe. The yearly subscription is Rs. 7-8 (ten shillings.)

(b) Advisory Board for Indian students. The Bureau has already placed many Indian students in universities, technical schools and factories, and is in a special position to help students. Inquiries from students should be accompanied by a money order of one shilling. (excluding calendars and catalogues) to cover expenses, and students who avail themselves of the services of the Bureau after arrival in Germany pay a fee of one pound sterling.

(c) Advertising Agency. This section of the Bureau undertakes to obtain European advertisements of Indian journals, as well as to place advertisements of Indian firms in the European Press.

(d) Commercial Information. The Bureau announces that it invites inquries from Indian merchants and is willing to supply them with both information as well as goods, and to find buyers for Indian exports. These inquiries are incorporated in a bulletin in German, issued by the Bureau to manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce. Since the Bureau is doing strictly national work, it will aid those Indian merchants who will trade directly with Germany. Each inquiry should be accompanied by a money order of five shillings.

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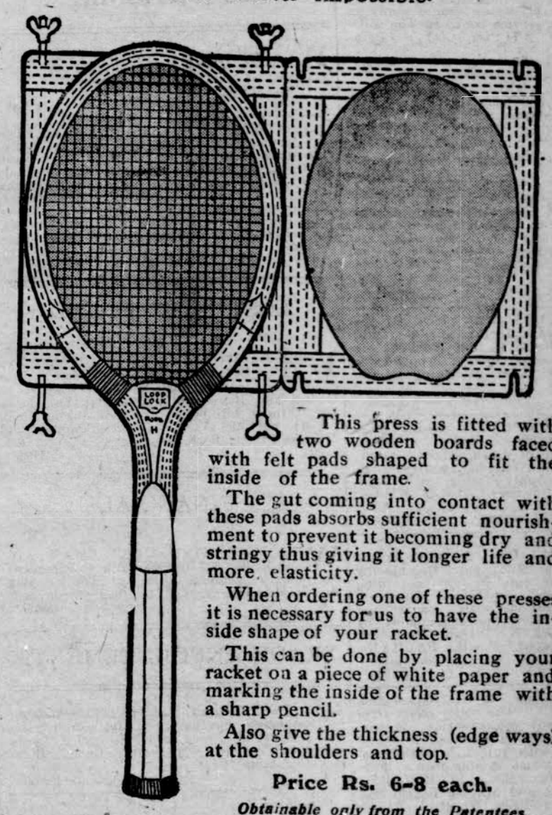

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FOOLBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

The League Football results to-day are:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Burney nil.
Birmingham nil, Newcastle four.
Blackburn two, Sheffield three.
Bolton nil, Chelsea two.
Cardiff six, Bradford three.
Everton three, Aston Villa two.
Huddersfield nil, Liverpool one.
Manchester City two, Middlesborough two.
Oldham two, Preston nil.
Sunderland two, Manchester United one.
West Bromwich three, Tottenham nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool two, Coventry one.
Bradford five, Derby one.
Clapton nil, Leicester nil.
Crystal Palace one, Bristol one.
Fulham nil, Barnsley nil.
Hull two, Portvale nil.
Leeds nil, West Ham nil.
Notts County two, South Shields nil.
Rotherham nil, Notts Forest one.
Stoke one, Bury nil.
The Wednesday *vs.* Wolverhampton match was postponed.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Ashington two, Walsall three.
Barrow two, Grimsby two.
Chesterfield one, Wigan one.
Darlington two, Rochdale one.
Durham nil, Stockport two.
Lincoln three, Halifax one.
Nelson nil, Hartlepools four.
Stalybridge two, Crewe two.
Tranmere two, Accrington four.
Wrexham two, Southport nil.

(SOUTHERN.)

Brentford two, Plymouth one.
Brighton three, Portsmouth nil.
Bristol three, Newport four.
Charlton one, Swansea nil.
Northampton two, Exeter three.
Norwich one, Swindon two.
Queen's Park one, Gillingham nil.
Reading two, Luton one.
Southampton four, Millwall two.
Watford four, Southend one.
The Aberdare *vs.* Merthyr match postponed.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

The results in the Scottish League (Association Football) were:—

Albion one, Clyde one.
Celtic two, Aberdeen nil.
Hamilton nil, Rangers nil.
Hearts three, Third Lanark one.
Kilmarnock three, Clydebank two.
Morton two, Ayr one.
Queen's Park nil, Dundee three.
Raith nil, Hibernians nil.
Saint Mirren nil, Falkirk nil.
Matches Dumbarton *vs.* Motherwell and Partick *vs.* Airdrieonians were postponed.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Maneklal

Public Accountants and Auditors.

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 2560.

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ACTINA BUREAU.

BATALA (PUNJAB. B. C.)

CONVICTION AT KAKINA.

KAKINA (Rangpur), Jan. 19.

Kakina witnessed a quite sensational scene yesterday, when **Babu Rajmohan Das, the** Secretary of the local Congress Committee, was arrested. He was given a hearty send off amidst deafening cheers of "Bande-Mataram" and was followed by the people up to the railway station. Complete 'hartal' is being observed to-day.

Two local Santi Senas were arrested here a few days ago and were convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—"The A. P. Patrika."

CONGRESS WORK IN NOAKHALI

NOAKHALI, Jan. 19.

Babus Bhupendra Kumar Sen Gupta, Assistant Head Master, Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, Senior English Teacher Maulavi Akturejjama, Persian Teacher, Arun Chandra High School, Moulvi Aminulla of Jubilee High School resigned posts in obedience to country's call. Babu Nagendra Nath Sinha pleader suspended practice to take up Congress work. Lady volunteers from Calcutta Sm. Suniti Devi and Sm. Uma Devi have arrived here.—The A.B. "Patrika."

STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

DR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

HONOURABLE ACQUITTAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. Sorab Phirozshaw Kapadia was charged at the instance of Police Inspector Dalton with receiving stolen property. Prosecuting Inspector Guider appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader.

"NOTHING DISHONEST."

In the course of the judgment His Worship said that on the morning of the 28th December at about 8 a.m. the accused attended the Phalton Road Police Station and the cases of the thief and the receiver were placed before Superintendent Carter of "A" division. This accused (Dr. Kapadia) was also placed before him. At that time Inspector Dalton says that the accused was placed as a witness only and not as an accused. Superintendent Carter after hearing all the facts from Inspector Dalton and Sub-Inspector Sawant and going through the papers ordered that the accused be arrested on a charge under Section 411 I. P. C., and kept in custody. All the facts that were known to Inspector Dalton and S. I. Sawant were mentioned to Superintendent Carter and no new circumstance against the accused was elicited by the latter before he gave the order of arrest. Before this the thief Pharashram Madhu and the receiver Jamal were already arrested and charged by Inspector Dalton but he had not arrested and charged this accused because he says he did not think there was any thing dishonest on the part of the accused in the transaction.

ORDER OF ARREST.

The facts that similar scales could be purchased in the market for Rs. 20 and that Sub-Inspector Sawant had actually gone to the market to ascertain that it was so were told to Superintendent Carter before he gave the order of arrest but he said that he did not care for the market price but he would go by the invoice price which was Rs. 202 for the two scales.

When Superintendent Carter gave the order for the arrest of the accused, the accused was outside the room, so he did not know at that time that such an order was made. After Superintendent Carter had left, the accused asked Inspector Dalton whether he could go and it was only then that he came to know that he was in custody. He represented to Inspector Dalton that he had cases to attend to and that his sister-in-law was ill and required his attendance. Inspector Dalton told him that as the Superintendent had ordered his arrest he could not help it. Ultimately the accused was sent to Superintendent Carter to represent his difficulties.

BAIL REFUSED.

I may mention here that all this time the accused was willing to furnish bail to any reasonable amount but it was not taken. As a result of representations made to Superintendent Carter about the accused's difficulties he was sent out in custody to attend his patients and to go to his house to see his sister-in-law. S. I. Sawant went in his uniform with the accused. The accused attended some patients in his dispensary in the presence of S. I. Sawant in uniform and then he went to his house with the same officer. There in the presence of the accused and S. I. Sawant (in uniform) the accused's sister-in-law who was very ill, suffering from hemorrhage, was brought down in an easy chair and taken to Dr. Parakh's hospital. Dr. Parakh gave a letter saying that the accused's sister-in-law was in a bad condition and his presence was required. Accused was taken back to the police station by S. I. Sawant and the letter of Dr. Parakh was shown to Superintendent Carter. A pair of scales similar to Exh. A purchased from the market for Rs. 20 was also shown to Superintendent Carter. All these facts and entreaties of the accused to release him on bail were turned a deaf ear to and he was not released on bail.

"NOT A WEAK CASE."

Ultimately late in the evening an application was made to me at my house on behalf of the accused for bail. It was X'mas holiday. On all the facts being represented to me I telephoned to Superintendent Carter telling him that an application for bail was made to me and I asked him over the telephone whether under circumstances he of his own accord would release him on bail or whether he would require my order. Superintendent Carter replied that he did not wish it to be thought by the Court that the case against the accused was weak. So he would prefer that an order for bail was made by me. Upon this I sent a written order to Superintendent Carter to release the accused on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 and he carried out the order. The accused was placed before me on a charge sheet of 3rd January but curiously enough the complainant was not told to attend the Court on that day. The result was that the accused had to undergo the trouble and expense of a lawyer on the 3rd instant, but the case could not be heard on account of the absence of the complainant.

ON SICK-TRIP.

As great grievance was made by the accused at his treatment by the police and a violent attack was made on Superintendent Carter by the learned pleader for the accused I thought it necessary in the interests of justice to examine all the three police officers, viz. Inspector Dalton, S. I. Sawant and Superintendent Carter. Unfortunately while Superintendent Carter was being cross-examined, after he was examined by the Court under section 540 C. P. C., he fainted in the witness box and since then on medical advice he has taken leave and left Bombay for a sick-trip, so his cross-examination could not be finished. I sympathize very much with Superintendent Carter for this.

HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.

The accused has in his defence put in a written statement in which he bitterly complains against the course adopted by Superintendent Carter I have very carefully considered all the evidence before me and all the circumstances of the case as disclosed by that evidence and I have no hesitation in saying that there is no case whatever against the accused and that he should therefore be discharged.

The Prosecuting Inspector Guider who has been in charge of this case has admitted that the accused ought not to have been placed before a Court. I quite agree with him. Witness Inspector Dalton is quite right when he says that there was no dishonesty on the part of the accused in this transaction. The accused is a graduate of the Bombay University and is a respectable medical practitioner for the last 12 years. He is a respectable man and his social position is good. He purchased the two scales in open day light at 4 p.m. in his dispensary in the presence of his patients from a man whom he knew for some months before that as a hawker in second hand articles and whom he had once treated. This man told him that he had purchased the articles for Rs. 11. The accused knew that similar scales could be had in the market for Rs. 20. There was nothing on the scale (Exh. A) to show that they were made in England. Under these circumstances how could the circumstance of the accused having paid Rs. 12 for the two scales go against him, specially when none of the two scales is completely accurate. The complainant Joseph Narris admits in his cross-examination that the scales as they are before the court are incomplete and that he would not purchase them at all because they are valueless for the purpose for which they are made. I think there is nothing to show that the accused at the time of purchasing the scales knew or had reason to believe that the scales were stolen property.

"SUPDT. CARTER ALONE TO BLAME."

Before concluding I have no other alternative but to refer to the criticism on Superintendent Carter's conduct by the learned pleader of the accused. I very much wish that I could have avoided doing so but I think public interest as well as the best interests of the police force require that I should refer to that subject. Prosecuting Inspector Guider has admitted that some body at the Phalton Road police Station is to blame for the arrest and detention of the accused and his being placed before this Court but he says that Superintendent Carter is not to be blamed for it, but that the persons who are actually to be blamed are Inspector Dalton and Sub-Inspector Sawant. I think this is an unworthy attack, to try and shield the Superintendent at the expense of his subordinates. I have very carefully considered the facts and I have no other alternative but to say that Superintendent Carter and he alone is to blame for the humiliation, the trouble, the anxiety and the expense to which a respectable citizen has been subjected to. Inspector Dalton has in his evidence said that he saw nothing in the facts of the case to justify him in arresting and charging the accused and that Superintendent Carter is alone responsible for his arrest and detention. Superintendent Carter was informed of all these facts that were before Inspector Dalton and S. I. Sawant. No other fact against the accused was elicited by Superintendent Carter before ordering the accused's arrest. Superintendent Carter was told that S. I. Sawant had the previous evening gone to the market and satisfied himself that similar scales could be purchased for Rs. 20. He was told that the scales recovered from the accused were incomplete and inaccurate and yet before ordering the arrest of the accused he did not send for the complainant or his partner to ascertain whether what the accused said about the value of similar scales and the condition of the scales recovered from him was true or not.

"A POOR CONSOLATION."

Superintendent Carter has given six reasons for arresting the accused but I think he had no justification for the course he had taken. The result of his conduct has been that an innocent respectable citizen has been kept in custody for nearly 12 hours, has been put to the humiliation of going and attending his patients in custody of a police officer in uniform and a further humiliation of a trial in a criminal court. The only reparation which is within my power is to say that I am discharging him with honour and he leaves this court without the slightest stain upon his character.

I order that a copy of the proceedings and the judgment in this case be sent to the Commissioner of Police for information and for such action as he in his discretion may think proper.

At the end Mr. Kapadia, pleader for the accused said it was a poor consolation to the accused that he was discharged after all this humiliation. His Worship replying said that he could do nothing further than that, but if Dr. Kapadia wished he could make representation to the Government for reparation and redress.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

Jamal Kala the receiver of the stolen property which was the subject matter of Dr. Kapadia's prosecution was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LATE MR. VITHALRAO K. VANDEKAR.

The death of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, J. P. at his residence, Leongri, on Sunday evening took place. The late Rao Bahadur belonged to the Deccan Maratha community and had a large circle of friends and admirers. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for well nigh 20 years. His public career began with the movement for a twelve hour working day for factory labourers and he was the Vice President of the Mill Hands' Association then. The Factory Commission was the outcome of this movement. He was the first Maratha to enter the Corporation. He was particularly interested in the Maratha Plague Hospital. He was a honorary magistrate. Originally a contractor, he retired from business at an early age to devote his life to the public welfare and was connected with several activities both in Bombay and in Poona for the uplift of the masses.

ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED.

POLICE AND MR. VASANJI'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Samson opened the subject of Mr. Govindji Vasanji and explained seriatim the allegations advanced against the police by Mr. Govindji and his mother. Inspector Newby and some Parsi gentlemen who were present in Mr. Govindji's trial were present in the Court. Deputy Inspector Sampson said he wanted to say a word in connection with the allegation made by Mr. Govindji and his mother against the police.

His Worship interrupting Mr. Sampson said he had received a complaint from Mr. Govindji from the jail against the police and he had forwarded it to the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Sampson then went on to say that some articles had appeared in the newspapers on the conduct of the police,

His Worship: "I have nothing to do with the newspapers. The newspaper writers too have to do their duty. I can only take notice of the things that are spoken in the court."

POLICE EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sampson then explained that Mr. Govindji was arrested on the 18th inst. near Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum Road by S. K. Manker at about 9-45 p.m. He wanted to give his keys to Mr. Kanji which was allowed to him on the way. His mother and daughter were not in Bombay on the day of arrest but came next day from Matheran and as soon as they came to Bombay they directly went to see Mr. Govindji which was allowed to them. He was not treated as a common prisoner but a room was allowed to him. He got his food and bedding from home. On the night of his arrest Mr. Kanji had a talk with him till 4 a. m. His medical attendants were Drs. Parulker and Trilokeker. Dr. Parulker was asked by the police to treat him but he wrote to the police saying that owing to other engagements he was not able to attend at the police station. Mr. Govindji did not make any suggestion for medical help otherwise they would have sent for the Police Surgeon or any other hospital doctor. Besides Mr. Kanji, Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Banker, Bharucha and Framroz Desai were allowed to interview. His mother too was allowed interview in spite of the fact that she and her grand-daughter advised Mr. Govindji not to be bailed out. If Mr. Govindji had intimated his desire, the police would have released him the same day on a security of Rs. 500.

His Worship—"Are you making this explanation on your own behalf or on the instructions of your superiors?"

Dy. I. Sampson—"On my own behalf, with the permission of my superiors."

His Worship—"I am glad that the police have given this explanation. The allegations against the police were one sided and no opportunity was given to you to explain. I shall forward your explanation to the Commissioner of Police."

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

BURNING OF LIQUOR SHOP.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Fitam charged one Kassam Mahomed, a Muslim teahawker with rioting, mischief by fire and house-breaking on the 20th of November last, during the recent disturbances.

Accused was undefended.

Ramchandra Sudamji, Manager of a country liquor shop at Janjikar Street said that on the 17th of November at 1 p.m. he had closed his shop on account of the disturbances. He had not opened the shop till the 20th of November last. On that day he received certain information at 8 a.m. in consequence of which he went to his shop. When he went to the shop he found in front of it some casks and pieces of furniture burning. He did not go inside the shop. He found the door of his shop open. He then left the place. Again he went there on the 24th with an excise inspector and in the presence of the "Panch," he went inside the shop and found everything smashed up. The damage to the shop came to Rs. 800.

Ibadulla Shud Ahmed Khan, keeper of a tea shop in Koliwada, said the liquor-shop was situated about 20 paces from his shop. He remembered the day on which the liquor shop was broken into. It was on the day when the Prince returned from Poona. His residence was opposite to the liquor shop. He found a large crowd of persons standing near the shop. They broke the lock of the door and entered into the shop. About ten of twelve people went inside the shop. The crowd outside the shop consisted of 75 persons. The people who were inside the shop began to throw the furniture out of the shop. The furniture was being set on fire by them on the road. He could recognise one man who participated in the riot. It was that man who broke the lock. The accused was that person. The accused was throwing away articles on the road. He made his statement to the police subsequently.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said that the accused hawked tea in front of a mosque. It was not true that he bore any ill-will to the accused because of his tea-shop in front of his. It was not true that he threatened the accused in any way. He was telling the truth.

Sayed Hoosein Sayed Makhboor, keeper of the Mosque at Koliwada, said he remembered the day when the liquor shop was broken open. He had been to a pan-shop when he saw the shop being broken. It was done at about 8 a.m. The accused was inside the shop. He was throwing articles out. He knew the accused before.

Kassam Hassan, a Moslem bangle-dealer, said his shop was about 10 paces from his shop. He could see the liquor shop from his shop. He saw the crowd in front of the liquor shop. The crowd started rioting and created a row. He did not know what happened there. He did not recognize the accused.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Shaikh Mohomed Shaikh Hoosein, P. H. 618 "B" said he made enquiries in this case. He arrested the accused on the 3rd of December last at Jambli Street, Koliwada. On the 29th of November last he had arrested the accused in connection with another case but he let him go as there was no evidence against him He had brought him to the police station for enquiries. He kept him in the Chowky for the whole night. On the occasion he had taken a Bhaiipalawalla, a fakir, and ghaty to identify the accused. He did not go to shop-keepers to make enquiries because he had no orders from his officers. Inspector Baker received certain information and ordered him to re-arrest the accused. After the accused was arrested, he went and made enquiries and succeeded in taking the above witnesses to the Police Station. The accused was arrested before he got witnesses to identify him.

Inspector Phillip Baker of the Pydhowni Police Station said he made enquiries about the burning of liquor shop. The accused was brought to the Police Station on the 29th of November at 3 a.m. in connection with the burning of another liquor shop in the locality. There were no witnesses in connection with the damaging of this liquor shop. He had sent his men round to make enquiries about the liquor shop in question. About the 3rd of December he got an anonymous petition stating that one Kassam was concerned in breaking open the liquor shop and if the police made enquiries, they would come forward and identify the culprit. He examined the above witnesses and on their statement he arrested the accused.

DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

Defence of the accused was that he was not in the rioting and did not damage the liquor shop. He knew the prosecution witnesses. Enmity existed between them. Ibadulla had a tea-shop and he (the accused) had also one. Since he opened his tea-shop Ibadulla suffered considerably. He also threatened him to bring him some day into trouble. Sayed Hossein made a compiaint against him that he was selling tea without license. He was fined Rs. 2 by a Magistrate. He wanted some rent from him for using the place of the mosque as his shop. He return he used to give him tea to the extent of 2 As. every day.

After the defence of the accused had been recorded, his Worship discharged the accused as there was no direct evidence against him.

VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSCOIATION.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following is a summary of a representation addressed, on behalf of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association to the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, Secretariat, Bombay:—

I. In the Draft Bill (No. XIII of 1921 for amending the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890) Section 6, sub-section 3, empowers magistrates to direct that an animal be destroyed or sent to Panjrapole in case he decides that the animal will never again be fit for work. Such a clause may not be objectionable if Magistrates were experts in diseases of animals. Even expert opinion has proved incorrect and cases have actually happened where certain horses declared incurable by the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital authorities under expert advice have been completely cured and rendered serviceable. Thus if expert opinion turns out to be wrong, much more will the opinion of laymen, including the magistrates, be likely to be wrong regarding the incurability or otherwise of a particular animal.

Under the circumstances, we suggest that a provision be added in the proposed Amending Act to the effect that whenever the owner of the animal does not consent to its destruction or sending to Panjrapole, honestly believing that the animal will be cured by proper medical treatment, and is prepared to accept the responsibility for getting the animal treated by a qualified medical Veterinary Surgeon and utilise him for work only when completely cured and after getting the permission of the Court deciding the case, such an undertaking should be accepted.

II. The second objectionable feature of the said draft Bill is section 6 sub-section 4 and 5 where provision is made in areas to be specified by Government for a Veterinary Officer to issue a certificate that the animal is again fit, the fee for which will be recoverable from the owner. In all probability Government veterinary Officers including officers belonging to the Veterinary College Bombay who will be authorised to issue such certificates are already handsomely paid by Government and there is no reason why they should be paid for declaring any animals to have again become fit for work, besides such a provision is also likely to be abused considering human nature what it is.

III. Regarding sub-section 8 of section 6 of the Draft Bill the representation submits that in case Government cannot see their way to drop the clause, they would at any rate consider the fairness of inserting apt words in the said clause directing that where it appears to the Infirary authorities that the treatment of a horse is likely to be long and consequently costly, they should inform the owner in time so that he may decide whether the treatment should be continued or that the horse may be sent to Panjrapole forthwith.

LUCKNOW SPRING RACES ---2ND DAY.

HOR ES LIFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

The following are horses left in for to-morrow's Second Day's Lucknow Spring Races:—

THE DILKHUSHA HURDLES. Distance 1½ miles.

Quarterly 12/0, Larigot 11/8, Golden Rule 11/4, Sitstill 10/0, Pannock 9/0, Dark Legend II. 9/0.

CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE. Distance furlongs.

Sarfaraz 11/1, Red Duke 9/1, Belgraven 7/8, Cobble 7/5, Bally Apple 7/0, Country Maid 7/0.

BRISBANE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Galley Law 9/12, Silver Gift 9/11, Leicester Square 9/10, Irish Folly 9/3, Golden Rule 9/0, Lu Lad 8/4, Nice Gun 7/0.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong.

Belstead 9/12, Radiuc 9/5, Lady Myra 9/2, Jaunt 9/12, Galley Law 7/0. Silver Gift 7/0.

CORINTHIAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Senseford 11-12 Repartee 11-7, Nice Bird 11/4, Garden Reach 10/7, Smiling Morn 9/11, Vain Jane 9/10, Chattybit 9/8, Eternity 9/7, Baldonnel 9/7.

EUPHRATES PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Vernon 9/12, Axis 9/11, Lightning 9/, Peace Day 9/6, Second String 9/2, Chester 8/12, First Impressions 8/10, Ronald 8/, Antonio 8/5, Signaller 8/0, Faiseer 7/13, Munsi 7/8, Tommy 7/8.

WILLINGDON CLUB TENNIS MATCHES.

The Finals of the Open Singles and Open Doubles at the Wilingdon Club will be played as under:—

26th Jan:—Doubles R. Kidd R. A. Wagle, V. R. D. England J. A. D. Naorowji.

27th Jan:—Singles: R. A. Wagle V. G. Laxmidas.

CORONER'S COURT

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Gati Kamai, a Hindoo boy, aged twelve years, who was on a labour cart suddenly fell in front of motor lorry belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company and driven by one Memtaj Mansurali. A wheel passed partly over his head. The boy was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by motor-lorry.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

KEEN CONTEST IN BYCULLA & BHULESKWAR WARDS.

ANTICIPATED NATIONALIST SUCCESS.

The Bombay Municipal elections came off yesterday. In three wards only there was any sort of contest; in the remaining three the candidates had come to some compromise and they had no occasion to canvass for votes. The results of F ward had been declared long ago, as there were only two candidates for the two vacancies and these were naturally returned unopposed. In the Mandvi ward two candidates had retired and the remaining candidates were declared duly elected and the same thing happened in the Fort Ward. The keenest struggle was in the Bhuleshwar Ward. There were eleven candidates for the eight vacancies and most of them were influential persons. The largest number of votes generally go to the man with the longest purse and that has been happening all over the City. This year the struggle has been very keen owing to the large number of Nationalists who have stood as candidates. But the franchise is primitive and narrow and the voters are necessarily reactionary in their views. Yet, on this limited franchise the Nationalists have joined issue and a good number of them are likely to be elected. Unfortunately the voting is not free. The polling officers are in many cases weaklings and the unfortunate voters are hustled here and there. This has been very conspicuous both in the Byculla Ward and Bhuleshwar. No one denies that a great deal of pressure has got to be used generally in securing votes, but there is a limit to everything and when it amounts to dragging a voter, willy-nilly, a line must be drawn here. It must be remembered that the life of the next Corporation is for one year only, but that one year is full of big possibilities; hence the large number of candidates who have come forward. As it is, there will be nationalists in the Corporation who although they might not be able very much to sway the decisions of the Corporation by their votes only, will still be able to give a good account of themselves and of the cause they represent.

FORT WARD.

In the Fort Ward as stated above there was no contest, Mr. J. R. Dubash having retired. The way was made open for the remaining six candidates to come in. Four of these are old "hands" in the words of Dr. Sukhia and are Parsis. The remaining two are newcomers. Mr. W. T. Halai is a Nationalist and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' politics are of Besantine persuasion. But he takes keen interest in Labour problems and is likely to be a valuable member.

MANDVI WARD.

In the Mandvi Ward again there has been no contest at all, two out of the ten gentlemen who had put forward their candidature having retired. Of the eight who have been returned some are staunch Non-Co-operators. With the addition of Mr. V. J. Patel, the Secretary of the Congress, the Corporation will gain much from the view-point of the people and its outlook will be very much widened. Mr. Chotani, the President of the Central Khilafat Committee, is another valuable addition to the Corporation. Whether they are Co-operators or not the Mandvi Ward has sent into the Corporation unexceptionable men, fully in keeping with the traditions of that Congress stronghold in the City. Most of the members are radicals and are likely to be very useful and conscientious members of the Corporation.

BHULESHWAR WARD.

Next comes Bhuleshwar Ward and the contest is extremely keen here. There are eleven candidates and eight seats for them all. Of them the weakest is Mr. R. S. Navalkar, who was a member of the Corporation some three years ago. He failed, however, successfully to goo the electorate last time and was thus thrown out, with very few votes to support him. He was rather independent, but not very and he made no permanent place for himself in the Corporation. Mr. Maganlal Khakkar and Mr. Jethmal Narandas also, so far as is known, stand very little chance of being returned to the Corporation. Mr. Jethmal is a staunch Non-Cooperator, but until the afternoon he had very little chance of being returned. Of the candidates the one Mahomedan, Mr. Curtay, and the two Parsis Drs. Master and Jehangir, will get in. They are almost sure, as both the Mahomedan and Parsi voters will vote solidly for them. Both the doctors have joined forces and are pooling their votes. Mr. Hansraj Pragji is expected to come in with a thumping majority. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and Dr. Velkar, both of whom have done very valuable work in the Corporation and have always stood for the people, are likely to be returned also. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram whose work in the Corporation has been almost nil, as he rarely puts in an appearance, also stands some chance. Messrs. Navalker, Khakker and Jethmal being eliminated, there remain eight candidates for the eight vacancies.

GIRGAUM WARD.

In the Girgaum Ward, Mr. S. S. Mehta has retired and there remain six candidates for the five vacancies. Mr. H. P. Mody, the present Chairman of the Standing Committee, is expected to head the poll, and he has secured a very large number of votes. Dr. Dadachanji, who is a very old member and has a useful record behind him, is also expected to be returned by a good majority. The Hindu and Parsi Nationalists are voting for Mr K. F. Nariman. Hindus are dividing their votes between Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Nariman, and both of these gentlemen are sure to come in. Now there remain Mr. Jehangir Petit and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, and the real struggle is between the two. Mr. Pai seems to have secured the Christian ecclesiastical vote, with the Lord Bishop of Bombay as his backer. It is to be seen whether his supporters will see him through, as Mr. Petit must also have some strong backing behind him. The largest number of graduate voters are in the Girgaum Ward.

BYCULLA WARD.

In the Byculla Ward matters have been made easier by the retirement of five candidates out of the eleven who first stood. Dr. M. A. Haveliwalla, a Bawoodi Borah, had very little chance of catching Mahomedan votes; his community had publicly notified that they would not give him any chance. He had, therefore, to retire. Mr. Hansraj who had better chance from the Bhuleshwar Ward retired from this Ward to devote his sole attention to the former ward. Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Gangala are working together here. Mr. Silam who is the Secretary of the Byculla Congress Committee, had good chance of stepping into the Corporation, but on account of Mr. Gangala's candidature the Kamathipura vote has been split into two, and it is not known whether he or Mr. Gangala will be sent in. But Mr. Gangala has linked his fortunes with Mr. Baptista's and there is a great possibility of his being successful. Mr. Barodawalla seems to have monopolised the Dawoodi Borah vote and it is probable that he will be returned at the head of the polls in the Byculla Ward. Mr. Ahmed Khatri might come in a good second; whether he comes second or not, he is sure to win. Mr. S. C. Dhondi, who is an old member, is sure of being returned, as the Parsi vote is solidly voting for him. After eliminating these three candidates—the contest becomes tri-partite, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Gangala on the one hand and Mr. Silam on the other.

In the F Ward Dr. Javle and Mr. M. A. Dabboker had a walk-over, as there were no other candidates.

It must be remembered that these are mere forecasts, and no one knows what will happen at the last moment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Farewell performance by the Bandman Opera Company, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Public meeting in Kamatipura at 8-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 27.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m. "The Queries" open at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Isotopes" in Institute of Science by Prof. G. R. Paranjype at 5 p.m.

Industrial Disputes Committee, 5 p.m. the Secretariat.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with outward mails of the 12th expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 28.

The s. s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture on "The Present Situation" by Mr. S. R. Bomanji in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 29.

Solemn Office of the Dead for the late Pope Benedict XV at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 6 p.m., His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, presiding.

Public lecture on "The Rise of Nations" by Swami Satya Dev in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, per s.s. "Dunera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 26-1-22. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be two lectures at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) (1) On next Saturday Mr. S. R. Bomonjee on "The Present Situation." (2) On Sunday next Swami Satya Dev on "The Rise of Nations." The meetings will be open to the public.

LAD SUBHEBHAK MANDAL.

A meeting of The 'Lad Shubhechhak Mandal, Bombay will be held on to-morrow (Friday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Hira baug near C. P. Tank, when 'Swadesh' songs will be sung by the well-known songsters of Northern India. Lad Banias are specialy requested to attend.

BHAGINI SAMAJ.

Srimati Satyadevi will deliver public lectures at the following places at 4-0 p.m.

On Thursday the 26th instant on self Purification at the Servant of India Society Hall.

On Sunday the 29th instant on Self-exfoliation at the Srivias Hall, Matunga.

On Monday the 30th on Sisterland at the Bhagini Samaj Hall, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Congress members of the Girgaon District (D. Ward) are requested to send in their subscription of Rs. 0-4-0 (annas four) for the year 1922 to the secretaries, Girgaon District Congress Committee Jariwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon at an early date.

New persons intending to be members are requested to come to the office during the office time and get their names registered. Time.—7-30 and 10-30 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

It has been decided to start a Physics Colloquium for the study of modern Physical problems, and for the discussion of original papers in Physics. The first meeting of the Colloquium will be held in the Royal Institute of Science Lecture Room to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m., when Prof. G. R. Paranjype will read a paper on "Isotopes with special reference to the work of F. W. Aston." The lecture is open to the public.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be held on Saturday (4th Feb.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Chamber's Office to transact the following business: (1) To consider the report of the Committee and the audited Balance Sheet for 1920-21. (2) To declare the result of the election of the office bearers for the ensuing year. (3) To elect an auditor for the ensuing year.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the Girls' School Compound, Bazar Road, Ninth Kamatipura Street, when Swami Shri Jagadishwaranandji Bharti and Swami Shri Purnanandgiriji will deliver lectures on "Duty of Man." His Holiness Jagadguru Swami Shri Bharti Krishna Teerthji Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith will preside. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"NATKI MOHAN" (Bombay):—Why not write to the Company in the first instance? "RAO BAHADUR" (Bombay)—Your letter arrived too late.

V. V. A. (Satara); C. J., (Bombay) and S. H. B. (Ahmedabad):—Bad, if patriotic, poetry is the worst form of violence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 26, 1922.

EXPERT OPINION!

The value to be attached to the "expert opinion" on Indian military expenditure, which the Associated Press quotes, would have been considerably enhanced if the Agency had taken the trouble of letting the public into the secret of the source from which this "expert opinion" has trickled out. Any Tom, Dick or Harry can pose as an "expert" in these days. But if the military headquarters have inspired the statement and it is sent abroad as a feeler, we can only say that the days are past when the Indian public would accept at their face value "expert" opinions of this kind with whatever air of mysterious importance they are clothed. The Associated Press tells us that "expert opinion" is opposed to curtailment of military expenditure at this stage. When did "expert opinion" ever welcome reduced military expenditure in India? For decades the Russian bogey stood in the way; since the war the Afghan-Bolshevik spectre has been looming large; and now, when a treaty of friendship has been finally patched up between this country and Afghanistan, we are told we cannot still dream of reducing the military burdens because, forsooth, the Afghan bogey laid to rest may spring into life again! But, may one enquire if the Afghan menace would prove to be of a more formidable character than the German one, which had nearly forty years' preparation behind it and with which the British Empire was fully able to cope? Moreover, will the British consulates which are going to be established in Afghanistan fail to acquaint us in time of any sinister activities on the other side of the Frontier? The attempt to put fresh life into the Afghan bogey in order to justify the intolerable military burdens of India will not deceive the public of this country. If there was little excuse to incur the huge expenditure last year, there is still less this year, when the situation in every part of the world, not excluding the frontiers of India, has eased enormously. On the North-West Frontier, not only perfect peace between India and Afghanistan prevails now, but the troublesome tribes too have been brought under control. It is preposterous to contend that the situation to-day has any resemblance to that which the military authorities faced about this time last year or that there is any immediate likelihood of a recrudescence of the trouble. And the message from the Peshawar correspondent of the Associated Press which we publish elsewhere must set at rest any misgivings in this connection.

As for the reference to the internal situation in India and its bearing on Indo-Afghan relations, do the military experts really imagine that the people of India are on the verge of *physical* revolt and that the issue of the struggle can only be decided by appeal to military force? They are grievously mistaken if they believe so. In the struggle which is being waged—a struggle which is almost entirely spiritual—the military is bound to find its occupation going by steady degrees, till at last it discovers its utter impotency to deal with the situation. The only other contingency is the blind and ruthless application of military force to suppress the awakened spirit of the nation, in the manner of Tsar Nicholas's regime—but will the end of such a violent struggle be in any way different from that of a more peaceful arbitrament of the issue? Hence, to argue that the internal situation necessitates the maintenance of large military forces is to misunderstand the nature of the forces at work. If it be contended that advantage may be taken of the situation by the Afghans to invade India, one would like to question military authorities if they seriously believe that there is not sufficient military valour and sufficient patriotism left in the country which will be able to cope with such an eventuality. The martial races of India, both in British territory and Indian States, will answer the call of the country as one man and the others, including the despised "educated classes", will also rally round the flag in their hundreds of thousands, if not millions. Hence to continue to maintain the present enormous military burdens of India on the score of an exceptional and, as we think, remote eventuality like an Afghan invasion, shutting one's eyes to the latent strength of India to resist such an attack, is foolish in the extreme and betrays a woeful ignorance of the actual needs of the situation.

We cannot believe that it is seriously suggested in any responsible quarter that the military estimates for the next year should be maintained at their present level. The country has already suffered enormously by the starvation of the nation-building departments. These departments must be properly financed, if there is to be any healthy progress at all in the country. This continual sacrifice of the vital interests of the country to the Molach of Militarism must be arrested. The sample of "Expert Opinion" which the Associated Press has thought fit to advertise is a sinister portent, indicating the determination of the military authorities to prevent reduction of expenditure. It should make the legislators bestir themselves.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

The narrow majority by which the Government managed to save their face on the proposal to appoint a committee for overhauling the currency system is a sign of the times, which he who runs may read. Sir Vithaldas asked that a committee, with a majority of Indian members, be appointed to consider the whole question of the present policy of currency and exchange, the opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of gold, and the location of the Gold Standard Reserve in India. Sir Malcolm Hailey, in a speech which reads very much like a modernised edition of "Much-Ado-About Nothing," explained, if not justified, the Government position without being able apparently to carry the House with him. The sum total of his arguments amounted to this: that the moment was not ripe for appointing a committee such as the mover of the resolution had demanded. It is a pleasing change from the old days of over-confident Haileyism to the present admissions of errors and assurances of future carefulness; but even so we are afraid Government cannot expect the public to acquiesce in their disastrous policy of muddling through somehow. We are under no illusions as to the utility of committees. We even suspect not a few of them are meant to be nothing but polite expedients to enable the Government "smiling to pass the question by." But in this instance, the problem with its vast ramifications will, to be worked out, require a detailed consideration which no legislative body can give. A committee is, accordingly, inevitable. But recognising its need, we still feel Sir Vithaldas made a strategical error in asking for such a committee as he defined. He knows it perfectly well, and Sir Malcolm's subtleties cannot conceal the fact, that the country has no two opinions on the recent grievous adventures of Haileyism in the currency field. If, as the reply to his critics shows, Sir Vithaldas was asking only for an assurance "that the Secretary of State would not use his power in raising exchange by artificial means," he was seriously mistaken. What public opinion in India demands is such a radical change as would leave *no power* to the Secretary of State to gamble in Indian resources. Sir Malcolm offered the glib assurance that "Government would not again sell Reverse Councils without first consulting the House." And if that did not suffice, why the Secretary of State has very limited powers to do any substantial mischief! And this after 1920 experience still unforgotten!

We are not concerned with the minor points of the debate, though sheer regard for consistency demands an emphatic protest against Sir M. Hailey's opposition to the implications of Mr. Reddy's amendment. If Sir Malcolm sees objectionable insinuation in the Reddi amendment why did he overlook the equally transparent implication in the principal resolution demanding an Indian majority on the committee? We must also point out that the assurance Sir Malcolm offered about the sale of Reverse Bills will be regarded by many, in view of past experience, as a piece of camouflage which it is surprising no member of the Assembly exposed. The House may, for one thing, not be in session when the emergency arises—an excuse which is not seldom advanced by bureaucratic apologists. But, leaving aside these details of debate, we must repeat Sir Vithaldas's resolution was a strategical error. We consider it was the form of the motion, rather than the obvious intentions behind it, which permitted the Finance Minister to make an entirely unwarrantable excursion into the "academics" of the demand for a committee and exaggerate the practical difficulties of formulating a new rate. Had Sir Vithaldas made clear the first axiom of any currency reform in India—an honest gold standard with an adequate gold currency, we have no doubt Government could not have burked the issue. His committee of inquiry would have then followed as a matter of course, not indeed to review the whole system, but to devise ways and means for carrying into effect the principal suggestion. All argument about discovering a more stable rate of exchange between India and England would disappear if the two countries have identical standards. All apprehensions about India Office or the Government of India ignoring Indian interests would vanish, as Government would have nothing to do with currency manipulation. Exchange manipulation is not a primary function of Government; let them not meddle with it. And, finally, all discussion about the shape and the size and the location of the Gold Standard Reserve will be out of place, because no such reserve would be required. And if Government will not of their own accord initiate proposals on these lines, let the legislators present their own alternative in the form of definite legislative proposals which will automatically obtain a select committee for working out details. It is possible Government may defeat such constructive proposals of which hitherto they have enjoyed a monopoly. But whether their suggestion is accepted or rejected, those members of the Assembly who understand the currency question will be doing a real service to the country if they put forth their own concrete proposals and present a unanimous demand as an irreducible minimum. This is not a light matter that can be suffered to wait, because in the absence of a proper currency system we are handicapping industry, embarrassing trade and encouraging Governmental waste which in the aggregate spell an annual loss of several crores. Let the Government take heed lest Nemesis should come on them whence least expected. Let their supporters point the only way to the goal, and flinch not from persisting in the endeavour to accomplish the solution of the most vital problem of the entire trade and industry of India.

Notes of the Day.

An Armenian Home.

The Bishops of Durham, Winchester and Manchester and others have addressed a letter to the Supreme Council pleading for the establishment of a 'National Home for the Armenians' independent of Turkish rule. Until about fifty years ago the Armenians were among the most contented peoples in the Turkish Empire. The Turks believed them loyal and esteemed them industrious and law-abiding. Wherefore many Armenians rose to high positions in the Turkish services and, indeed, the financial administration of the Ottoman Empire was almost entirely in the control of Armenians. Then Russia commenced her encouragement of revolutionary ideals among the Armenians. Though for centuries before the rise of the Ottoman Empire the Armenians had been a subject people and for centuries they had been content under the Turkish rule, the more intriguing spirits succumbed to Russia's secret blandishment and there came into existence the vast network of revolutionaries' aim was to prokote the representatives all over Europe—wherever there were rich Armenian merchants to be deluded by revolutionary agents and to finance a branch. Followed plots deliberately armed to produce reprisals from the Turks. It must be remembered that everywhere and in every Turkish district the Armenians are in a minority. But the revolutionaries' aim was to provoke the Turks into repression in the hope the "Christian" Powers would intervene—but the tale has often been told of very recent months though seldom credited since the lies have had half a century in which to poison the minds of "Christians." In any consideration of the Armenians' claim to a kingdom we would ask our readers to consider the following figures setting forth the proportion of Christians to Muslims in the pre-war Turkish provinces chiefly affected:—In Erzerum there are 673,000 Muslims against 136,000 Armenians—the proportion being 82½ per cent. to 16½ per cent. respectively. In Trebizond there are 921,000 Muslims against 40,000 Armenians—that is 82 per cent. against 3½ per cent. In Van *Vilayat* there are 179,000 Muslims against 67,000 Armenians—or 69 per cent. Muslims against 26 per cent. Armenians. In Bitlis there are 310,000 Muslims against 119,000 Armenians, or 70½ per cent. against 27 per cent. Is any or all of this territory to be given to Armenians for a *National* home? Then what of the vast majority of the inhabitants? What becomes of the principle of self-determination?

More Poetry.

A bard has sent us an ode entitled "To My Friends the Britishers." Another bard has sent us an effort called "The Atmosphere Around Me." A third bard has sent us a spasm dight:—"My Reflections on Mahatmajee." As a direct result we are inclined to regard the Press Act as comparatively genial to a Nationalist paper like the "Bombay Chronicle." Its mercies are by contrast with those of poets, comparatively tender. Let the gentle reader conceive of the position. A hardworked journalist tears open the wrapper of an inviting looking letter imagining naturally that it contains some distinguished reader's compliments on the extraordinarily able leading article published in the "Chronicle" on—well—any date. Instead, under the caption "To My Friends, the Britishers" the journalist finds this:—

"White was thy look, we thought so of thy merits,
"And trusted thee since then till now,
"Experience teaches bitter things,
"Thou art turned to tiger from a cow,
"Matters not if we have no means.
"We'll use our full soul force."

The thing is awful. While admitting the existence of a state of mind affected by poets and called by them the "divine frenzy" no sort of frenzy can justly be pleaded in extenuation of the crime of inflicting the above on a man and a brother before lunch. It gives one to doubt the evidence of his senses and to fear he is seeing things that are not there since they are too horrible to exist. And then to turn blindly from a perusal of "To My Friends the Britishers." to "The Atmosphere Around Me" is a test for nerves:—

"Surcharged is the air around me,
"With the word of arrest, prison and fine,
"The high ambitious thoughts I raised,
"Have to be merged in the warfare arrayed.
"To God I pray to give me strength,
"To bear the physical pain at any length,
"Any sacrifice for the nation's pride,
"Should be my watchword and guide."

No "physical pain" this poet hopes for strength to bear can approach the agonies he has made us suffer. And then with reeling brain to turn to "My Meditations on Mahatmajee!" But no! We will be heroic and suffer this last and supreme affliction in silence. But if Job, the Spartan Boy who allowed a fox to make a leisurely breakfast on his vitals, the originator of the Storic philosophy "Patience sitting on a monument smiling at Grief," the Film Heroine who suffers mutely through six reels, Sir Sankaran Nair or any other historical example of unmurmuring patience under difficulties were in our shoes he or she would swoon at the sight of an envelope.

Wanted Explanation.

Deputy-Inspector Sampson of the Princess Street Police Station has thought it necessary to offer an explanation of the conduct of himself and brother officers at the station towards Mr. Govindji Vasanji and his relatives while Mr. Govindji was in their custody as an under-trial prisoners. We are glad this explanation has been offered, though late. But there are two serious allegations made by Mr. Govindji which Inspector Sampson has chosen to ignore, but which require to be rebutted by the police. The first of these is that Mr. Govindji, though he was arrested on Sunday night—to be exact at 9-45 p.m.—was not produced before a Magistrate, as required by law, on Monday, that is within 24 hours, but was detained in the lock-up for nearly 38 hours and produced in Court only on Tuesday. What explanation has Deputy-Inspector Sampson or his superior, Inspector Newby, who is officer in charge, to offer for this patient breach of the law? The second allegation which Mr. Sampson has left unanswered is that though Mr. Govindji Vasanji applied to the Court on 20th December for being given certain papers which belonged to him and which were necessary for his defence and though the Court ordered the return of these papers by the evening of that very day, they were not returned to Mr. Govindji till the day of his conviction, namely, 12th January, that is, 23 days after the magisterial order for return, though during this interval Mr. Govindji applied more than once for their return? Was this fair to the accused or even to the magistrate? Has Inspector Sampson any excuse, plausible or otherwise, to offer for this defiance of the Court's orders?

POPE'S DEATH.

"INEXPLICABLE ABSENCE OF CONFIRMATION."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

There has been inexplicable absence of confirmation of the Pope's death, the news of which has been received from several sources, including Cardinal Bourne, while the death was announced in the Sunday papers, and the bells of Campanile, Westminster tolled. Cardinal Bourne has prepared to depart for Rome.

Since the bulletin issued at five-thirty yesterday showing that the end was approaching and that the heart and respiration were weakening, there has been no further news. This lack of confirmation has created reports that the news of the Pope's death was premature, and to this support is lent by a statement by the Papal Nuncio in Paris, doubting the accuracy of the original news.

A later message from Reuter. London, which was issued on the 22nd January, confirmed the death of His Holiness.

DEATH CONFIRMED.

CONFLICTING NEWS DUE TO A MISUNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 25.

A Rome message, despatched before the death of the Pope, which took place at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, states that attendants apparently mistook deep coma for death and informed waiting journalists. Thus the news was prematurely flashed throughout the world. The Pope made a desperate fight for life, and, in lucid periods, his indomitable will reasserted itself and His Holiness conversed with prelates and nurses.

For example when he was informed that his entourage were praying for the world's peace, the Pope replied! "I would willingly offer my life for peace" His Holiness rallied at midnight and actually sat up and insisted on taking nourishment without assistance. He instructed Major Domo to wake him in time for service in the chapel adjoining the sickroom. Physician Cherubini declared that notwithstanding his condition the Pope might linger a little while, unless seizure which was feared occurred. The anxious crowds thronged St. Peters Square and approaches to the Vatican, the Royal Guards keeping the way clear for the constant stream of motors and carriages.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Roman Catholic cathedral was packed yesterday on the occasion of Pontifical Requiem High Mass said for the repose of the soul of His Holiness Benedict XV, the late Pope of Rome, by His Grace the Bishop of Lahore assisted by Reverend Fathers Desire and Jose. Choir of Jesus and Mary Convent, Lahore, sang mass.

On receipt of the news of death papal colours were half masted on the tower of the Cathedral.

The funeral obsequies for the late Pope were solemnised this morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd, Mr. C. C. Adam, Private Secretary, Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Grafton Young, Surgeon, and Captain G. S. Rawstorne and Captain J. H. Carmichael, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay for Kathiawar.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

PROSPECTS OF "WELSH WIZARD."

MAY FORM "PROGRESSIVE CENTRE PARTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 25.

Morning papers generally regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Liberal Conference as only temporarily cementing the party rivalries and they consider that the Premier has apparently not succeeded in placating his lukewarm friends, much less his enemies. The Independent Liberal organs say that Mr. Lloyd-George is still under the thumb of Conservative organisers, and will only be able to retain power by a delicate political manipulation. The Party differences are not likely to be easily healed and a rift may come over the reform of the House of Lords. The Premier naturally retains an enormous following and may yet realise the dream of the formation of a great middle-class Progressive Centre Party.

COMMITMENTS OF CHINA.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS MR. HUGHES' PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has adopted Mr. Hughes' proposal to publish commitments of China after incorporating a score of amendments, including the Japanese amendment eliminating the publication of engagements with private individuals to which their respective governments are not a party. The Committee also adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Root providing that the Powers should not support any commitment creating a sphere of influence in China or any commitment of a monopolistic character.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT BRYCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

The death is announced of Viscount Bryce.

Lord James Bryce was born in 1838, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. James Bryce of Glasgow. He was Under-Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs (1886), and, after holding various important positions, was appointed His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenitentiary at Washington (1907-13). He was created first Viscount (in 1914) of Dechmont, Lanarks. He was the author of several publications, e.g., Impressions of South Africa, Observations and Impressions; Essays and Addresses on War (1918) etc.

COST OF PILGRIMAGE TO IRAQ.

WARNING TO PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The following *communique* has been issued:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that destitute Indian pilgrims frequently apply to the High Commissioner for Iraq for monetary assistance to enable them to return to their homes. Hitherto the High Commissioner has been able to afford them assistance from the Oudh Request Funds at his disposal, but the increasing demands and the consequent exhaustion of the Funds, make it impossible for him to continue such assistance in the Future. In order to obviate the distress that will undoubtedly arise from the continued influx of pilgrims with insufficient means, all persons intending to visit the Holy places in Iraq and Persia are warned that the cost of living in those countries is now at least three times as great as in India, and that the expenditure incurred in the performance of such pilgrimage is considerably greater than it was in the past. It has been ascertained that a return passage by sea and maintenance in Iraq will involve a minimum expenditure of Rs. 235, for each individual, and if Persia is included in the itinerary, the outlay will be correspondingly enhanced.

BHOR SAMSTHANA PRAJA PARSHAD.

PERMISSION GRANTED BY MAHARAJA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOR, Jan. 25.

In spite of the Seditious Meetings Act in force, since many people resolved on holding the first session of the Akhil Bhor Samsthana Praja Parishad, His Highness the Pantsaheb ultimately granted permission. The Conference commences at five to-day. H. H. the Pantsaheb went to Poona four days back. Attendance to the conference by officials and local gentry was first prohibited but has been removed yesterday to the great delight of the towns people.

The President elect, Mr. Kelkar, accompanied by Messrs. Patvardhan, Gokhale, Kothari and others arrived this morning at 9 and the party was taken in procession.

DEFIANCE IN MOFUSSIL TOWNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Non-Cooperators in the mofussil towns are attempting to defy the order prohibiting meetings. They are holding meetings at Parisal, Dacca, Noakhali and Mymensing.

COLLINS-CRAIG AGREEMENT.

WELCOMED BY ENGLISH PRESS.

IRISH MINISTRY'S TROUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 25.

The agreement between Mr. Collins and Sir J. Craig is welcomed by the English Press as a first step towards Irish unification and as transforming the national outlook. It was concluded at the Colonial Office. Both called there on Saturday, and, according to the story current to-day, they were persuaded by Mr. Churchill to confer privately, the result being the conclusion of the agreement within an hour.

Ministers O'Higgins and Duggan will remain in London in connection with the transfer of executive responsibility to the new Irish ministry. The latter is confronted by serious domestic troubles in the shape of a widespread outbreak of thefts and violent crimes. Fourteen motorcars have been stolen in the vicinity of Dublin in the past week, and highway robberies are common.

MARTIAL LAW IN KILMABLOOH DISTRICT.

Agrarian troubles have begun in county Limerick where walls, and fences, and farms, have been destroyed and cattle driven off. Consequently the Irish Republican Army has proclaimed martial law in Kilmabloch District.

A "GREAT" ACHIEVEMENT.

IRISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 25.

The "Irish Independent" hails joyfully the joint statement by Mr. Collins and Sir J. Craig as great and a decided advance towards the Irish Union which is all the greater as it was scarcely hoped for yet. The "Northern Whig," while not attaching much importance to the statement, hopes it will be a harbinger of peace and describes the removal of boycott on Ulster goods as a move in the right direction. It declares that bitterness engendered during the past three years will not disappear in a day, but urges all Irishmen to strive for this object.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

VICEROY SHOULD ACT PROMTLY.

MADRAS CO-OPERATORS' OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

In the course of an article to the Press on the proposal of a Round Table Conference for easing the present political situation, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Row, M.L.C., says we look to the Viceroy to act promptly in the spirit of his Calcutta speech to summon the conference and to take necessary action on general lines of the Bombay resolutions.

GOLDEN TEMPLE KEYS

APPLICATION GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolas, District Judge, Amritsar has passed orders granting the application of Bhai Jodh Singh, M.A., late principal of the Guru Nanak College, Amritsar, for making over the keys of Golden Temple treasury, to Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The clerk of the court was directed to make over the keys to the President and the Secretary of committee and Sardar Sunder Singh. Ramgharia was asked to make our the charge of the contents of the treasury at the same time.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE SERVICE.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVT. AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Serious complaints have been made by the public in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon of the inefficiency of telephone service afforded by Telephone Companies in these cities and the Government of India have for some time been discussing with the companies what measures can be taken to improve these service. The Companies are willing to extend their systems and to instal improved apparatus on condition that they are guaranteed security of tenure under their licenses for a further period of at least 20 years. They insist that in view of the increase in working expenses and the additional capital outlay that is involved, some enhancement in the maximum connection rates charged to the public shall be allowed. Draft agreements have been drawn up on these lines in consultation with the representatives of companies and have been referred to Local Governments for their opinion, after consulting the representative local bodies concerned. It is expected that if agreements on the lines proposed are approved, the companies will be able before long to afford a markedly better service than they do at present and it is hoped that funds required to finance the undertakings will be raised in India.

Stockholm.—Elsa Anderson, the only Swedish certificated air woman descended by a parachute from the height of two thousand feet, and was killed before large crowd of spectators.

NATIONAL HOME FOR ARMENIANS."

BRITISH ARMENIAN COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

GUARANTEE FOR TREATMENT OF MINORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 25.

In view of the forthcoming Near East discussions, the British Armenia Committee have addressed a letter to the Supreme Council signed by the Bishops of Durham, Winchester and Manchester, Marquess Crewe, Lord Robert Cecil and others pleading for the establishment of a National Home for the Armenians, independent of Turkish rule, and, on the same principle, the international administration of Cilicia under the Turkish flag, if necessary, but free from Turkish interference, and adequate guarantees from the Turkish Government for the treatment of the non-Turkish minorities elsewhere in Asia Minor.

The letter also suggests the appointment of European Consuls to supervise the fulfilment of these projects, and the creation of a gendarmerie under the control of European officers.

KHILAFAT WORKERS SENTENCED.

SECRETARY GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS' RIGOROUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 25.

Amarnath Magistrate, to-day, pronounced orders in the case in which Shaikh Hassan Din, Secretary, and also the Office Superintendent, Khilafat Committee, Amritsar, were tried, under Section 17 (Part II.) for having enlisted Volunteers, each accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees two hundred or, in default, to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

VIGOROUS RECRUITING IN PANCHMAHALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Jan. 25.

Recruiting for the national volunteer corps is going on rigorously in Panchmahal. Meetings of Dharola and Koli agriculturists were held at Erandi and Orwada on the 21st and 22nd instant. Messrs. Valame and Waman Mukadam addressed them on the present situation. As a result of appeals for volunteers more than 100 enlisted.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

1,564 UP-TO-DATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, the Hon. Finance Member in reply to an interpellation stated approximately 1,564 arrests have been made in the Province under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Of these 456 have been released, either before or after conviction. The Arrests at Allahabad were 306, Lucknow 340, Benares 325 and Cawnpore 4.

TREATMENT OF POLICTICAL PRISONERS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

On the 20th instant the Associated Press circulated a telegram from Delhi giving a summary of a communique issued by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi repudiating allegations made in an article in "Young India" on the 5th January regarding treatment of prisoners in jails. This telegraphic summary contained the following sentences:—

"As regards the allegations against diet, the communique explains that jail diet is canine food which prisoners must eat or starve. All prisoners are supplied alike with the full diet presented in Jail Manual and regularly examined by the Superintendent of Jail who is a highly qualified health officer."

This is quite a misleading summary of the communique. What the Chief Commissioner actually stated in the full text of the communique (which is, before me), was:—

"The allegations were concerned with (a) diet, (b) clothing, (c) punishments, (d) calculated illtreatment of non-co-operators. With reference to (a) the jail diet is "canine food" which the prisoners must eat or starve. The facts are that all persons are supplied alike with the full diet prescribed in the jail manual and that the food is regularly examined by the Superintendent of Jail who is a highly qualified health officer."

You will observe that this is entirely different to the Associated Press summary and I should be glad if you will publish this letter in your next issue.

REPRESSION IN SALEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

A message from Salem says that Mr. N. Rama Row, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Salem, has been arrested under Section 107, C.P.C.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN.

"CAN ONLY RESULT IN ANARCHY"!

THE "OBSERVER'S" OBSESSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

The "Observer," commenting on the fact that Liberal opinion is now recognising that Mr. Gandhi's campaign can only result in anarchy says it will certainly strengthen Lord Reading's hands in the policy of firmness and tolerance to know that all shades of progressive opinion in England fully realise the grave dangers to India and the Indian people with which he is coping. It will strengthen his hands if violence which Mr. Gandhi neither preaches nor practises but unfailingly evokes, forces the Government of India to take action of the king for which Sir Sankaran Nair and his friends have vainly looked.

Non-Cooperation, says the "Observer," contains the seeds of its own destruction, and we trust that the passing of Gandhi-ism may result from natural causes without provoking serious intervention, but, undoubtedly, the stake is nothing less than the liberties of India and the future of India and its people in the world.

H. H. AGA KHAN LEAVES FOR INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 25.

H. H. the Aga Khan embarked aboard the Macedonia at Marseilles on the 20th January for India.

MR. KELKAR AND OTHERS ACQUITTED.

MAGISTRATE CHEERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOR, Jan. 25.

The case against Messrs. Kelkar, Patvardhan, Kothari, Gunjal, Shetye and Walimbe for disobeying the order prohibiting them from addressing a public meeting at Bhor on 13th October came for hearing before Nanasaheb Dhayagude Karbhari and first class magistrate. None of the accused were present. Mr. Mahadkar, local pleader, represented them. The Court was overcrowded. The Court sat at 3.15 and immediately proceeded to read the judgment. All the accused were acquitted. In a lucid judgment the court stated that though technically an offence was committed, from the accused's statement it was plain that they never intended the committal of wanton offence. All the accused were respected by the people, hence the Court acquitted all.

LALA DUNICHAND SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS

TRIAL LASTS HALF AN HOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3[illegible].

Lala Dunichand, a non-co-operating vakil, formerly a leading practitioner of Ambala was arrested at Ambala on the 23rd instant, while leading pickets to liquor contractors' shops, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, after a trial lasting for half an hour, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SIKH POLITICAL SITUATION.

RELEASED LEADERS RESUME DUTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The political situation among the Sikhs now is much easier. Sardar Kharak Singh and Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh on release from jail have resumed their duties as president and secretary respectively of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and the clerk of the Court has in obedience to the District Judge's orders made over the keys of the Golden Temple treasury to them.

NANKANA SAHIT-SHRINE.

CIVIL SUIT STILL PENDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

As regards the Nankana Sahib Shrine the civil suit for the recovery of possession under the Specific Relief Act filed by some chelas of Mahant Narain Das, whose appeal is still being argued by Mr. Hasan Imam in the local High Court, is pending before the senior Sub Judge, Sheikhupura. The defendants are Shiromani Prabandhak Committee of Amritsar and Nankana Sahib committee who are now in possession.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

EVICTED FROM ITS HABITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

As the District Congress Committee, Allahabad, failed to comply with the notice from the landlord of the house to vacate the building on Hewett Road, in which they carried on their operations for enlisting volunteers, etc., the City Kotwal, with a body of police, closed the building and put it under lock and key.

RICHTS OF LEGAL PROFESSION.

PROTEST AGAINST CAMERA TRIALS.

SEQUEL TO MESSRS. DAS AND SASMAL'S CASE.

Before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Southern Police Court on Saturday a matter of considerable importance in connection with the trial in camera in the Presidency Jail of Messrs. C. R. Das, Subash Chunder Bose and B. N. Sasmal was advanced by Mr. A. N. Chowdhuri, Barrister-at Law who appearing on behalf of Messrs A. N. Sen, B. K. Chowdhuri, A. K. Dhar, A. K. Chowdhuri, S. M. Gupta, S. R. Das, (Jr.) and S. C. Dutt all advocates of the High Court, moved Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate for process against Inspector M. L. Rahman of Watganj thana on a charge of wrongful restraint. Mr. Chowdhuri in presenting the petition of complaint observed that the membres of the legal porfession were entitled to admission into courts in the interests of all judical proceedings. Mr. Chowdhuri then submitted that on the 20th instant his clients went to the Presidency jail in order to watch the proceedings against Messrs. C. R. Das, Subash Chunder Bose and B. N. Sasmal. The Superintendent of the jail on being approached to enquire whether his permission was necessary for admission said that no permission was necessary from him as he had made over the premises to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the purposes of the trial and therefore the Chief Presidency Magistrate had at the time jurisdiction in the matter of granting permission. He further stated that he had no objection for them (his clients) to enter the jail. In going up to the gate they were stopped by Inspector Rahman who refused them admission on the ground that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had given orders that no one was to be admitted. On the suggestion of the Inspector the Advocates handed him their cards to be presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a note requesting that they wanted to witness the trial. The Inspector then withdrew returning almost immediately and told them that they were not to be admitted and therefore he (the Police Inspector) was powerless in the matter.

The petitioners then sent in an application to Mr. Swinhoe through the Inspector who on returning said that the Magistrate had passed no orders on the application but he had orders not to allow them admission. Subsequently the petitioners were informed that Mr. Swinhoe had passed no orders on the petition. In these circumstances Mr. Chowdhuri prayed for process under Section 341 I. P. C. on a charge of wrongful restraint against the above named Police Officer, Counsel adding that he had no vindictive motives in this matter, but simply to assert the right of the legal profession. Counsel further observed that from the point of view of everyone of the public and the Government, in cases where no defence was put forward, it was absolutely necessary that trials should take place, so as to guard against any suggestion of suspicion of unfair procedure.

Mr. Keays:—What do you propose to do?

Mr. Chowdhuri:—I propose to examine one of my clients and to ask your Honor to issue process. We want to protect the rights of the legal profession, who feel it deeply about trials being held in camera and that the legal profession should have to go from pillar to post, the latter saying that the decision rested with the post and "vice versa."

Mr. Keays:—If the Chief Presidency Magistrate says that he had ordered that no body should be allowed to enter, then the defence was protected.

Mr. Chowdhuri:—Quite so. I will then give an undertaking on behalf of my clients to drop the proceedings.

Mr. Keays passed the following order:—"Petition sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a request that he will be good enough to peruse the petition particularly paras 11 and 12 as to whether he gave the order or not and favour him with any remarks he might consider it necessary to make.

The case was adjourned to the 23rd instant.—"Bengalee" of Jan. 22.

REPRESSION AT GAUHATI.

GAUHATI (Assam), Jan. 16.

Srijut Gopi Nath Bardalai, M.A., B.L., Secretary, District Congress Committee, Gauhati has been released.

Srijut Ambika Charan Roy Chowdhury, Editor, "Chetana" and Proprietor, Aruna Press Gauhati has been convicted under Section 108 Cr. P. C. by the S. D. O. of Barpeta and ordered to furnish security for Rs. 200 with a surety for Rs. 200 to be of good behaviour for one year in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. He has also been convicted under Section 17 Act 14 of 1908 by the same S. D. O. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are to run concurrently.—The A. B. "Patrika."

PROGRESS OF N. C. O. IN NOWGONG

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWGONG (Assam) Jan. 20.

The work of the Congress is moving fast in the District. The people in the villages are more enthusiastic than those of the town. They are showing great strength of mind in resisting the action of the authorities. The Deputy Commissioner and, some European tea planters are in the habit of going ashooting every year to a place called Oujari within Dandua Mauza. A temporary shooting camp had to be erected for the purpose by the neighbouring villages. It should be understood that this shooting is a pleasure seeking expedition. It no way helps the people. Still poor people are harassed and troubled for the momentary pleasure of a few white masters. This time the villagers have in a body decided not to construct the houses. The Deputy Commissioner sent his clerks and Sub-Deputy Collector to ask people to make the houses. But they had to come disappointed. The defiance of the order of the authorities was too much for the Deputy Commissioner to tolerate. He immediately despatched Gurkhas and Armed Police to the shooting place. The Gurkhas and the Police had an evil luck. The people did not sell rice and eatables to them. It is reported that two villagers were brutally assaulted. The Gurkhas marched to the villages evidently to righten people. But the people greeted them with shouts of "Gandhi Maharajaki Jai". The show of the Police and the Gurkha force could not move the people. Up till now not a single hut has been erected. All *Mandals, Gaonburahs* and School masters of the said Mauza have resigned. The work of land survey is completely stopped. Having cut off all connections with Government the people of that locality have raised huge subscriptions to make roads and wells. Khaddor of the best quality have been produced in enormous quantities.

Almost every day volunteers are arrested. But the number is very few. The Jail treatment is very harsh. The Political prisoners are taken outside the Jail compound for work and they are seen carrying bricks from a distance of about a mile. Food is still reported to be very bad. Latrine arrangement still unsatisfactory.

SPIRIT OF KARNATAK.

NOT BROKEN BY REPRESSION.

STRING OF CONVICTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Jan. 25.

Replying to the circular letter from the General Secretaries of the All India Congress Committee the Secretaries of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee have submitted the consolidated report of the Congress Activities upto the 20th January, 1922. First place is given to repression and though the roll of honour is not yet as long as in some other provinces still it is important enough since most of those who are accounted as leading in influential persons have been got at by one method or another and for time being prevented from active service. Among those who have suffered already for the cause of freedom, the case of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is still too fresh to need recalling. He has been given six months under 124 (A) for his speech as President, Dharwar District Conference. Mr. Vishwanathrao Joshi, President, Hubli Congress Committee, has got one year after his return from the Ahmedabad Congress for refusing to give security for good behaviour. The case of Dharwar leaders in connection with the shooting of July 1st last is in appeal and may not be refered to here. Others who have been sent to jail are Mr. Bharadwaj, editor "Tilak Sandesh" Mangalore one year's rigorous. Mr. Majli of Belgaum, nine months' simple, Mr. K. G. Gokhale and Mr. Rambhau Joshi, Belgaum one year's rigorous each. Prosecutions are proceeding against Mr. Divakar who was acquitted in the Dharwar Shooting Case and Mr. Hukerikar of Dharwar. Mr. J. M. Deshpande, Editor of the "Karnatak Vaibhav" of Bijapur, Mr. Sanjivarao Bellary, Mr. Kirtankesari, Mr. Jayaramacharya and Mr. Bedkavi of Sidapur, Messrs. Kembhavi, Deshpande, Kowjalgi and Godkhindi of Bijapur have been hauled up on the charge of unlawful assembly, rioting and assault under peculiar circumstances, but the case is still subjudice. Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi of Dharwar, Vice-President, the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, a late Educational Inspector Southern Division who sometime back resigned his Rao Bahadurship, has been asked why his pension should not be stopped. This is eloquent in itself. Mr. Ramrao Desai of Hanagal, Dharwar District who is a big landlord and a Vatandar has been served with a notice as to why his vatan property should not be confiscated in view of his political activities. The work of enlisting volunteers is going on vigorously in all the Karnatak Districts. In Bijapur over hundred volunteers have been enrolled though exact figures from other districts are not yet available. It is believed that satisfactory progress is being made.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

NEPHEW NOT GRANTED INTERVIEW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

It is stated that Mr. Brijala Nehru, Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, went to see his uncle, Pandit Motilal Nehru in jail, yesterday, but was not given permission to go inside by the jail authorities. Pandit Motilal Nehru has taken exception to this sudden variation in the practice hitherto followed regarding the admission of visitors and has written to the superintendent of jail that as a result of the rebuff offered to his nephew, he would see no visitors hereafter and would inform his relations accordingly.—"The Leader."

CASE AGAINST SHIRODKAR WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOR, Jan. 25.

The case against Mr. Shirodkar, Editor, "Shiwaji," in the same connection was withdrawn.

The Magistrate was cheered after this unexpected decision.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT.

DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL

THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning to transact official business. In moving the withdrawal of the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on March 1st 1921, Sir William Vincent said that on the recommendation of the House the Bill was circulated for opinion and as a result of the deliberation of the Select Committee the principle of the Bill had undergone some change. He, therefore, proposed to withdraw the present Bill and introduce a new Bill within the next three or four days to amend the Code of Civil Procedure embodying the suggestions of the Select Committee. The Bill was then withdrawn. This Bill proposed to insert a provision in the Civil Procedure Code empowering the courts to award compensatory cost in fraudulent suits on an analogy of provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Sharp Education, Secretary, moved that the Delhi Unitary Teaching and Residential University Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses consisting of 12 members.

Dr. Gour made several suggestions for the consideration of the proposed committee. He said that it was necessary that the word "unitary" be liberally interpreted and different colleges should be allowed to maintain their separate identities. The students should be allowed to take up the courses under other Universities such as Allahabad and Lahore in the case of those studies which could not be had under Delhi University. Moreover in order to make the University really Imperialistic, it should be provided with the faculty of music. The majority of the members of the court of the University should consist of elected members. The Assembly and the Council of State should also be represented on the court by 18 of their members, twelve from the former and six elected by the latter. The amount of Rs. 75 thousand proposed to be allotted to the University was very small. In order, therefore, to encourage donors, it should be provided that anyone who donated above Rs. 20,000 would be a life member of the court and the donors who would give above Rs. 5,000 should elect from amongst themselves maximum of ten members of the court.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer. Professor Shahani and Mr. Cotelingam also offered several suggestions for the amendment of the provisions of the Bill as introduced.

Mr. Joshi said before he supported the Bill that going to a committee he must be assured by the Education Secretary that the University would so regulate and extend its scope and activities that it would really be of use to society. He was afraid that the Bill as presented lacked in several important respects.

Mr. Choudhri strongly supported the unitary system which the Bill contemplated. He said that the examination of details should be left to the Joint Committee.

TWO STAGES OF THE BILL.

Mr. Sharp, replying to the debate, felt gratified at the general reception which the principle of the Bill had received. First, replying to Mr. Joshi's criticisms, Mr. Sharp reiterated that the Government had always and would always encourage the spread of primary education and that it was not all against the affiliation of Universities. Referring to the other points raised by the previous speakers, Mr. Sharp said that all detailed criticisms would be thoroughly thrashed in the Joint Committee. He hoped that in the course of time, as opportunities arose, faculties including that of music would be introduced. The existing rights of students to take graduation in any other University, such as Lahore, would continue unaffected. The University would be eventually located at Raisina, the place where the Government of India Secretariat would be permanently located. Proceeding, Mr. Sharp referred to the important issue regarding the scope of unitary teaching. He said the Bill contemplated two stages: First, the early and transitional stage within which colleges would slowly work up to an ultimate organisation contemplated by the Bill. He assured the House that Delhi colleges would maintain their identities and that the function of the University would be to guide, help and control them without undue interference in their domestic matters.

The motion for a Joint Committee was put and agreed to.

The House then adjourned for half an hour for lunch.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, Sir Malcolm Hailey moved for the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill relating to the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to income-tax and super-tax. It may be mentioned that the report of the Joint Committee is unanimous, and has affected some important changes to the Bill as originally introduced in Simla last session. The amendments to the Bill, suggest a long debate on the provisions of the Bill, clause by clause. The Bill merely deals with the basis, methods and machinery of assessment and as such is purely an administrative measure.

Mr. Hassanally moved that the Bill be recommitted to a Joint Committee to suggest amendments to the second chapter of the Bill relating to the income-tax authorities. The President ruled the motion out of order inasmuch as Mr. Hassanally had not been able to show sufficient ground for the necessity for recommittal, moreover the report of the Committee was unanimous.

Replying to Mr. Shahani's suggestion for substituting the word "Collector" in place of the word "Income-tax Officer," the Finance Member said they had decided on a partial nomenclature in order to avoid confusion. Because, there were Collectors under the Revenue Act as well.

Sardar Vijjagar moved an amendment which protected to allow agriculturist to sell the produce of his own land in his shop without being taxed for it a second time. Government opposed the motion as being based on misapprehension. When, however, pressed to division the amendment was carried by 40 to 32 votes.

Professor Shahani moved that clause 5 be so amended that Assistant Commissioners of income-tax and Income-tax Officers be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council, rather than by the Income-tax Commissioner of the province, subject to the control of the former.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Sim said the provision objected to was not new while the proposal of Mr. Shahani would throw extra work on the Central Government in the matter of administrative details. The supporters of the amendment emphasised that the appointments of Assistant Income-tax Commissioners and Officers being high and important would command confidence only if made by the Government of India. The Amendment was, however, negatived by 41 to 29 votes.

It may be pointed out that clause 5 as it has emerged from the Joint Committee provides for the establishment of a board of inland revenue which may even consist of one person, but which would be responsible for the general administration of the Act on behalf of the Government of India.

By 35 votes against 34 the House rejected Mr. Rangachari's amendment proposing to maintain the existing provision where under-tax was to be paid by an assessee on account of the salary which was paid by, or on behalf of, any private employer only where such employer had entered into an agreement with income-tax officer in according with the prescribed conditions to recover tax on behalf of the Government. The Bill does not provide the last condition.

After discussing fourteen amendments of which three were carried and the others rejected, the House agreed to the first nine clauses of the Bill as amended, and adjourned at four till to-morrow.

The remaining 59 clauses of the Bill will be discussed probably on the next official sitting. Consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Emigration Bill could not be taken up to-day.

ECONOMY IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

MR. KALE'S RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Three non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda of the Council of State when it met again this morning under the presidency of Sir Alexander Muddiman. The Council hall is still damp and cold, but thanks to Hon. Sir Arthur Froom's complaint the other day, about half a dozen electric heaters were located at the convenient places on the floor of the House to prevent members from feeling the chill and when the members arrived one by one, there was a hurried scramble for the warm corners where each congratulated the other on the success, at least the partial success, of their endeavours, the Hon. Mr. Sarma joining them in full measure. Sir Alexander Muddiman, before proceeding to business, announced amidst ripple of laughter that further effort would be made to-morrow in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Hon. members, but in the meantime warned the members against going too much near fire lest there should be cases of involuntary electrocution.

It may be remarked in this connection that the members of "the Fourth Estate" and the visitors in their galleries are in a worse predicament and it is to be hoped that when further heating arrangements are made for the members on the floor those who are sitting on the galleries above will not be ignored.

The first resolution on the agenda stood in the name of Mr. Bhurgri who wanted to urge the Government to lay on the table correspondence in their possession relating to the present unrest which had passed between the Government of India and the local Governments on the one hand, and Government of India and the Secretary of State on the other. But Mr. Bhurgri withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Kale then moved for the appointment of a committee consisting of the members of the two Houses of Legislature to explore all possibilities of retrenchment and economy in national expenditure and to make concrete proposals regarding the same.

Mr. Kale's Resolution was, after much discussion, put to the vote and lost, 13 voting for and 19 against.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

"ENGLISHMAN'S INHERENT RIGHTS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Hon. Sir Arthur Froom representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his evidence before the Racial Distinction Committee to-day strongly advocated the continuance of the present system of the Jury trial and said the Chamber would fight to the end if inherent powers of the Englishmen were sought to be taken away. He had no objection to the Indians claiming equal privileges if they so desired.

Mr. De Sanges, Barrister, Bareilly, who was next examined on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and the domiciled European community while emphasising the levelling up of the Indians in the matter of the jury trials, pleaded for the abolition of the system of assessors, which he characterised as an absolute mockery and said that it must be replaced by that of jury trial. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

Four distinct shocks of earthquakes were felt in Rangoon at 3-20 on Saturday. Many people were frightened at the first shock and ran up the streets. Sky was overcast and temperature was high on Saturday.

STUDENTS V. POLICE

MEETING FORCIBLY DISPERSED.

162 ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

This evening a big meeting was convened by the Non-Cooperators at the College Square, a student volunteer presiding, the subject being "The Truth and significance of the Moplah riot." The police attempted to disperse the crowd, but the latter refused to move. The police then charged the crowd, several people were bruised and one man was found bleeding. One hundred and sixty-two arrests were made.

DACCA MEETING,

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DEFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

At Dacca a meeting was held yesterday. The Additional District Magistrate went there and ordered the crowd to disperse. This order was defied and several arrests were made and the police forcibly dispersed the crowd. In the *mele* that followed some police officers were hit by brickbats hurled at them and some members of the crowd were injured.

MR. DAS' TRIAL.

MEMBERS OF BAR NOT ALLOWED ENTRANCE,

Like the previous other political cases the trial of Srijuts Chittaranjan Das, Birendra Nath Sasmal and Subhash Chandra Bose which came up for hearing before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday last, was held in the Civil Jail Ward of the Presidency Jail. Press and public were excluded. Our representative on his way to the Court in jail was stopped from proceeding any further at the head of the Thackery Road leading to the compound of the Presidency Jail by the police who unlike previous days were stationed there. The Inspector in charge informed him that it was the order but at whose order he could not tell. At this our representative along with a representative of our contemporary the 'Servant' sent the following joint note to the Presidency Magistrate:—

To The Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Sir,

Please let us know whether Press representatives will be allowed to attend the trials of Srijuts C. R. Das B. N. Sasmal and S. C. Bose.

We have etc.

After a few minutes' waiting a constable returned with the following written on our note:—

"Please apply before the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail as desired by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Sd. M. L. (Illegible).

(Probably a clerk of the court).

Fortunately the Superintendent accompanied by the Jailor was coming that way and on this being shown to him he wrote out the following on our application:—

I have not the power to prevent people attending the Magistrate's court. I have no jurisdiction in court. The Civil Jail has been lent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Sd. W. G. Hamilton.
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.

20-1-22. Supdt. Presidency Jail.

Armed with this our representative proceeded to the gate of the Civil Jail and there handed over their original petition with the Superintendent's note on it to the police officer Mr. M. L. Rahaman to be placed before the Magistrate for orders:

Meantime seven junior advocates of the Calcutta Bar came to the spot and demanded entrance to watch the trial. But they were similarly stopped by the inspector. Questioned Mr. Rahaman said that he was acting under the order of the Magistrate. When this conversation was going on, the Superintendent of the Jail came and repeated what he told to our representative. Thus rebuffed, the advocates sent the following letter to the Magistrate:—

Sir,—We are informed by the Jail Superintendent that he has no objection whatever to our entering the court premises and he has no jurisdiction over them having handed them over to you as your court. We the undersigned have been told by the Inspector Mr. M. L. Rahaman that you have refused admission. We are unable to understand this and we shall be obliged if you will kindly pass an order on this application asking permission to allow us to watch the trial.

(Sd.) A. K. Chowdhury, (Son of Sir A. Chowdhury), B. K. Chowdhury, S. R. Das (Junior), A. K. Dhar, A. N. Sen, Sachindra Nath Datta, P. C. Ghose.

When after a good deal of waiting no reply was vouchsafed, they again demanded entrance but the constable got obstructed them. Ont came a police officer in plain clothes and barred the passage; an answer being demanded as to under whose order,—Magistrate's or Mr. Gokdie's Dy. Commissioner of Police, S. B.,—he was acting, the plain-clothed gentleman kept a stolid silence in a non-committed way.

In the meantime the trial of Sj. Das and Sj. Subhas Ch. Bose was finished.

TRIAL OF DESHABANDHU.

Sj. Das's case was called in first Unlike other days, a chair was provided from before for him to sit.

Deshabandhu (on entering); Is it a public trial or a trial in camera?

The Court: It is a public trial.

Dshabandhu: How is it that you do not allow members of the Bar and others?

The Magistrate kept silent (no answer).

Handwriting experts, Md. Brewster and Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Dy. Supdt. of Police were examined. Judgment was reserved till 24th.

SJ. SUBHASH BOSE'S CASE.

In his case Mr. Brewster who deposed, was not sworn in. Judgment has been reserved till 24th.

CASE OF SJ. SASMAL.

Sj. B. N. Sasmal was not called in at first and his case was adjourned till 24th, but Mr. N. C. Sen who was present, having pointed out that it was illegal to pass an order in the absence of the accused, Sj. Sasmal was produced before the court and the order was passed accordingly.

After the proceedings of the court were over, an Indian Police official came out and a reply in writing to the two applications having been insisted for the official said the Magistrate would pass no orders. Besides the Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Goldie and other Police officials, Srijuts N. C. Sen, S. N. Haldar and Satyendra Nath Mitra were present throughout the trial.

Srijuts Haldar and Sen also had the same experience but managed to get in by asserting their right. The following conversation would be of interest.

Mr. Haldar being stopped by a police officer asked under whose order?

P. Officer: Under order of the Magistrate.

Mr. Haldar: But the Magistrate wrote to me that that rested with the Jailor, but the Jail Supdt. says that he has no objection.

P. Officer: But that is the order.

Mr. Haldar: I am going to enter as a matter of right. Meantime another Indian Police officer came out and asked him to enter.

Mr. N. C. Sen entered in the same way "The A. B. Patrika."

DESHBANDHU DAS ILL.

UNABLE TO INTERVIEW ANYONE.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in its issue of the 24th instant writes:—

"We are sorry to learn that Sj. Das is laid up with influenza at the Presidency Jail. He is, therefore, unable to give interview to any one."

NON-PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

GODAVARY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

A Rajahmundry message says that the Godavari District Congress Committee has, in view of the resolution of the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi's letter decided to suspend the Non-Payment of taxes campaign throughout the district to January.

RELEASED SIKHS.

AMRITSAR'S ROUSING RECEPTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The released Sikh prisoners received a most rousing and enthusiastic ovation at Amritsar on the occasion of their visit there. Both at Lahore and Amritsar Khilafat volunteers in small batches daily parade the streets and collect money for the Angora Fund.

BABU BHAGWAN DAS' RELEASE.

CONVICTION UNTENABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

To a supplementary question of Rai Sitaram Sahib regarding the release of Babu Bhagawan Das of Benares, Hon. Sir Ludvic said on the facts before them Government was advised that his conviction under section 144 could not be upheld.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Dear Sir,—This evening, at 6-20, a Hindu—presumably a labourer, was knocked down by Military Motor Car No. 1181, driven by a Sergeant, at the speed of 35 to 45 miles per hour, near the Town Hall. The car was on the wrong side of the road and not more than two feet from the pavement. The man was bleeding profusely. Fortunately, an Ambulance car happened to pass at the moment and the man was picked up and taken to a hospital. The above incident was witnessed by me—

Yours etc.,

ISHERDAS SAHNI.

C/o Kallooram Bisherbarnath.
Nagdevi Cross Lane, Jan. 25.

A SLIGHT TRAIN COLLISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Jan. 24.

At 6-25 a.m. on the 24th instant, No. 32 Down mixed slightly collided with No. 51 Up mixed at Mirdodmusafi. Four persons were injured. The roofs of three vehicles were damaged. Medical aid was immediately sent from Montgomery, the next station. Traffic can be passed through.

ANGORA FUND.

ALIGARH COLLECTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 25.

Rs. 12,000 in cash have been collected for the Angora Fund. Ornaments received are of the value of about Rs. 1,000. and promises amount to 1,000 Much credit is due to the Principal, professors and students of the National University and workers of the Congress Committee.

ANGORA DAY.

Under the auspices of the Bhavnagri Memon Mundal a public meeting was held on the 20th inst. under the presidentship of Seth Alias Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, when Maulana Fakir Saheb, the Moulvi Saheb of Poona, and Messrs. S. R. Bomanjee, Jamnadas Mehta, Zahur-Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, Jethmal Narandas and B. F. Bharucha spoke on the situation in the Near East, insisted on an early and equitable settlement of the Khilafat question, and appealed for the Angora Fund. In response the following donations were received:—

Bhavnagri Memon Mundal Rs. 4,221-8; Duncan Road onion and potatoe merchants Rs. 1,001; Kazi Mohalla Volunteer Corps Rs. 1,000; employees of cutlery bazar Rs. 701-4; Seth Moosa Esmail Amrelwalla Rs. 501-4; Null Bazar "moorgifaros" Rs. 500; proprietor of Hilal Anver Hotel, Play House, Rs. 500; Temkar Street Muslim Jamat Rs. 430-5-6; Seth Mahomedkhan Moosa Rs. 101 and Haji Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Rs. 51 in all Rs. 9,007-5-6 which was handed over to Seth Chotani. This was the second meeting organized by the Bhavnagri Memon Mundal for the Angora Fund, which was indeed creditable.

TO ANGORA FUND.

Shekh Sabitaly Shekh Sahadatalli and Munshi Yakub Panwalla the owner of the "Anware Mahmodi Hotel" have agreed to give all their income of Tea and dinner in the Hotel between 5 p.m. on Friday the 27th inst. and 1 a.m. (of Saturday) to the Angora Fund. Hence all Mahomedans are requested to be present and help the above fund.

CHINA MILL STRIKE.

WORKMEN DEMAND HIGHER RATE OF PAY.

The workmen numbering about 350, of the Ruling and Mule Departments, belonging to the New China Mill, situated at Sowree Road, laid down their tools yesterday afternoon, as they wanted an increase in their wages. From enquiries made, it appears that the mill operatives work piecemeal and turn out certain quantities of yarn according to qualities required but for this group of persons working together and wages are counted on the turnout in pounds. The workmen demand an increase of a pice on each pound. The management have put up a notice at the gate of the mill notifying the strikers that in the event of their not resuming work within twenty-four hours, their services will be dispensed with and their wages forfeited.

It appears from further enquiries made that the strikers have not yet resumed duty.

THREATENED E. W. RLY. STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUDHIANA, Jan. 24.

The President, North Western Railway Union, Lahore, in the course of a telegram praying Government intervention to avert a strike says:—"Agent, North Western Railway, invited me to discuss demands put forward. Due to economic distress amongst railway servants, my Executive have reconsidered those demands and modified the same to the lowest possible terms with reasonable hope of contentment. The Executive Committee have been authorised to declare a strike if demands are not met and request reply by 15th February. Myself and the Executive wish to avoid a strike by all legitimate means."

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGONN, Jan. 24.

Mr. Pisani, an apostolic delegate, arrived here on Saturday morning and was presented with an address by the Catholic community on arrival at the Cathedral. He was present at a large reception in the afternoon and presided at the ordination of Deacons on Sunday morning. Other engagements are affected by the Pope's death.

PRINCE AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 25.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here at 8-30 this morning. He was welcomed at the station by H. E. H. the Nizam and the Resident and again received a hearty reception from large and picturesque crowds lining the route of drive in state from the station to Falaknama castle.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 24.

The National Muslim University of Aligarh fixes the following centres for matriculation and School-Leaving certificate examinations:—Aligarh, Bombay, Cawnpore, Delhi, Gujrat, Jhansi, Madras, Mangalore, Sialkot, Kaisur, Hushiarpore. Applications for the above and preliminary examinations must reach the registrar by the 5th February and for the degree examinations by the 10th March. Aligarh is the only centre for preliminary and degree examinations.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

A PLANTER ON CO-OPERATOR'S "COWARDICE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 25.

At the Bihar Council to-day the debate on the withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act continued the whole day. All the speakers, with the exception of Mr. Jameson, planter representative, spoke strongly supporting the motion.

Mr. Jameson said Government had refrained from repression so long because they relied on co-operators fighting non-co-operation with propaganda but they were disappointed. The co-operators had done nothing for sheer cowardice. This last remark was taken exception to and several members spoke blaming planters for poisoning Government ear with false alarms and as being responsible for creating bitter feeling by their high-handedness.

Mr. Chowdhuri Raghunandan Prasad Sinha said the best way to cope with non-co-operation was not repression which had removed the leaders of unimpeachable character and sure guarantee of non-violence, but by preaching the true spirit of non-co-operation to the non-co-operators. He himself tried educating non co-operators that non-co-operation meant non-violence, truthfulness, and suffering. He was very successful and not a single person in his thana was arrested nor any one enlisted for arrest.

Mr. Hammond created a strong impression by giving a list of acts of violence. But he was told that hooligans and criminals had taken advantage of the movement and that Government would earn the gratitude of all including Mr. Gandhi by hanging them. Lawlessness of a few was no ground for bringing the whole province under ban.

Raja of Amawan suggested some sort of compromise such as the withdrawal of the Act from some districts with the consultation of the District officer. But to this cries of "No" were raised by non-officials and Hon. McPherson for Government said he could not commit himself without consulting his colleagues.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

To-day's market has ruled extremely dull and uninteresting with practically no business passing. In coal section there was a small inquiry for Sowardih without finding many sellers. Cotton shares were dealt in to a limited extent on a falling market. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Raneegunge 51 s.o.1., Sowardih 8-2.

Jute:—Baranagore 81, Clive 19 s.1., Howrah 26-14 s.1. and 26-10, Kamarhatty 505, Lansdowne 173 s.1., Northbrook (pref) 97.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 108.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 475, British India Corporation 8-12 x.d., Dunbar Cotton 479, Hume Pipes 5, Indian Enfield Cable 5-4 discount, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1352, Kesoram Cotton 15-11, Karnani Industrial Bank 2-8 discount x.d., Marshall Sons 6-8, Premier Oil 8-14, Sphere Insurance 3-6, Sugar Corporation 6-6 discount, Tata Industrial Bank 3-8 discount, Titaghur Paper 11-6, Thornycraft (India) 3-6.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 57. War Bonds short loans 100, 1925 at 99-14, 1928 at 100, 1930 at 100-2. U. P. Bonds 6 per cent at 95 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION.

The following incident is reported in the "Swarajya" by its Berhampore correspondent:—

Berhampore, Jan. 20.—For recovering Sjt. Simhachalam's fine, a distress warrant was issued by the Sub-Collector on the 18th. The police distrained Sjt. Simhachalam's property yesterday, removed a few chairs, table and other articles, brought them outside in the morning, but could not get any cart or cooly for removing the same to the Police Station. The efforts by the police and the Magistracy to secure the same failed in Berhampore, a city of forty thousand souls. The people gathered in thousands and volunteers did splendid service throughout. At last in the evening, a jutka, distrained by the municipality, was brought by the police for removing the things with the help of village barikas of the neighbouring villages. The jutka owner protested against the illegal use of his jutka, while under distraint. Some heat was exhibited by the police who gave a push to the jutka-man. This caused great excitement, and the people began to rush, while the Jutka with samans was dragged. With great tact and patience, our volunteers, under the leadership of Sjt. Markandeyulu and Narayanamurti, stopped the rush, by the volunteers laying themselves on the road between the jutka and the great rush behind, and thus saved an otherwise grave situation. To remove the remaining articles, the police returned with loaded guns and reserve police, but only to meet an ordered crowd with volunteers ranged on either side of the road, leaving space for the jutka and the police to move. The great practical lesson was given in Berhampore of non-violence and the unassailable strength of the people, when combined.

Lord and Lady Montagu of Beaulieu left Viceregal Lodge on the 22nd instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy received in deputation yesterday morning Manyavar Lieutenant-Colonel Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, C.I.E., C.B.E., and Manyavar Brigadier-Colonel Ghana Bikram Bahadur Rana, C.I.E. of Nepal.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

90,000 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad sends the following report for publication:—

The Local Government by its notification No. 2931-62 dated the 22nd November 1921 declared the Congress Volunteer Corps an unlawful assembly and ordered their disbandment at once. Simultaneously, the district authorities in almost all the districts issued an order prohibiting the holding of meetings for *hartal*, boycott, picketing and civil disobedience. These orders had a very wholesome and desired effect throughout the Province. The people became roused to their full sense of self-respect. They realised that their very rights of citizenship were being trampled upon; that the rights of free speech and free association were being denied to them, and they were thereby prevented from doing social service, to which chiefly the work of the volunteers had till then been confined. And so as a provest against this high-handed and unjust policy of the Government the response of the people of the Province for their enrolment as volunteers was very encouraging and satisfactory. In almost all the Congress Districts National Volunteer Boards consisting of three to five members were formed. They opened their offices or public roads and appointed recruiting officers to do the work of enrolling volunteers. Reports in hand go to show that crowds of persons were seen at these places from early in the morning till late in the evening offering themselves to be enrolled as volunteers. On the average, I find, that each district has enrolled about 2000 volunteers at the lowest. The total strength of volunteers as it stands in this Province at present is about 90,000. A few hundred ladies have also enrolled themselves as volunteers. The work done by the volunteers till now has been chiefly confined to

1. the preaching of the gospel of non-violence
2. openly enrolling volunteers and
3. picketing of liquor shops.

In some cases the picketing of schools was taken up but was stopped under orders of the Provincial Congress Committee

The Government had thought that the promulgation of the order under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act would terrify the people and prevent them from joining the so-called unlawful assembly. But the effort was just the opposite. The people became emboldened and by enrolling themselves as volunteers challenged the Government to arrest them. The Government on finding this spontaneous and unexpected response from the people seems to have lost its head. It did not know how to cope with the situation. Thus bewildered, it adopted many methods, not warranted by any law, to put down this volunteer organisation. It met with failure on every step it took and its failure at every step added fresh strength to our organisation. In many districts an indiscriminate arrest of volunteers was started with rapid conviction and attachment of their property in default of payment of fine. In the first week of repression the punishment inflicted was simple, but as the number of arrested volunteers increased rigorous imprisonment became the order of the day. The repression assumed its acute form since the Prince's visit to these provinces, and the spontaneous and complete *hartals* which the people observed on his visit. The repression continues still, but as the jails are now almost full only the organisers are arrested. Volunteers who practically do the work are left alone.

POLICE METHODS.

The methods adopted by the Police to terrify the volunteers were as noted below:—

(1). In some places volunteers going in batches of 10, 20 or 40 were arrested and kept at Kotwali till 9 or 10 in the night and then let off with a warning not to turn up again. Next at places mounted police was requisitioned, and they in order to disperse the volunteers rushed against them and trampled them down.

(2) In some places volunteers were assaulted and beaten with lathis, batons and butt-ends of their rifles. The reports of Aligarh, Bulandshahar and Dehra Dun throw much light on this. I reproduce extracts from those places here for your information.

(a) Aligarh. On the 3rd instant, while a batch of 40 volunteers was passing the Sadar Darwan Road, 28 constables assaulted and beat them, so much so that volunteers received some serious wounds on their ribs and fell down unconscious on the road. The same thing occured on the 4th when volunteers were mercilessly beaten. I may add to the credit of the volunteers that they, in spite of having been ... the Police, asked the people not to cherish any ill-will against the policemen, as they were their brethren and liable to err.

(b) Dehra Dun. Akhtar Hasan, son of Mr. Hasan Mohammad Mukhtar, was shot by a European lad as he was dressed in Gandhi cap and was shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai". Here section 30 of the Police Act was also brought into force in order to prevent volunteers from going in procession. Here it is that Chakrauta tragedy took place, a detailed report of which will be submitted later on.

(c) Bulandshahar. On the 23rd December 21 the volunteers were making a round in the town when all of a sudden the Police appeared and beat them with batons, canes, lathis and shoes. Volunteers sustained severe injuries and remained unconscious for a long time. On the 24th, the volunteers were again out. When they reached Chowk Bazar they were all of a sudden surrounded by the armed police under the command of sub-inspector and mercilessly belaboured. But the volunteers and the people observed complete non-violence. Seeing this exemplary attitude of the volunteers and of the mob, the police thought that they were losing the game and called the S. D. M. for guidance. The said Magistrate called the European Military from the Cantonment. He began to terrorise the people and at once arrested B. Shyam Nath B.A. a student of LL.B. and B. Atar Singh B.A. LL.B., practising Vakil and Messrs. Anar Singh and Syed Ali. After this the police began to chase people and beat them. All the four gentlemen were handcuffed in pairs and marched at running speed, accompanied with the armed paraphernalia, consisting of civil and military police with machine gun to the District.

GOVERNMENT METHODS.

II. The Government adopted strange methods to produce terror in the hearts of the volunteers. The following narrative will illustrate the point:—

(a) At Benares some of the volunteers were, on arrest, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and the Magistrate got them stripped of their *Kurtas* and *Topis*, saying that in case the fine was not paid the *Kurtas* would be sold and the Gandhi caps burnt.

(b) Property including household utensils etc were attached and ornaments also taken from the person of the wife of the Sanskrit teacher, D. A. V. School Benares, during his absence from home. This was done in order to realise the fine imposed upon his son and nephew-volunteers.

(c) At Bulandshahar the relatives of the accused volunteers were penalised and their moveable property consisting of cooking utensils, lamps, ornaments from the persons of the ladies of the family attached, and in two cases even the neighbours were made to pay fines on their behalf.

(d) At Aligarh, Law Books and *Garha Kurtas*, belonging to B. Hanuman Pershad B.A., LL.B., ex-vakil and now in prison have been attached in default of payment of fine amounting to Rs. 350.

III. In order to paralyse and suppress the movement Government adopted the bureaucratic ways as detailed below:—

(1) Congress offices were searched and volunteers registers and pledge forms were taken away by the Police. Also such innocent registers containing the accounts of money and the names of persons on National Service have been removed and never returned. The Allahabad Provincial Congress Office was also searched and even the files and other records were removed.

(2) The securities of two National Papers "The Independent" and "Swaraj" have been forfeited, and they were compelled to cease publication. Manuscript copies are, however, produced and they are purchased at fancy prices.

(3) The Government, it is reported, have privately instructed the owner of the houses in which the Congress offices are situated to get them evacuated. Accordingly, notices also have been served though reluctantly, by the owners. Moreover, instructions have been issued to the zamindars and well-to-do persons to help the Government in putting down the Non-Cooperation movement as will be known by the letter issued by the District Magistrate, Aligarh and published in the "Leader."

The report submitted is not a complete one as the reports of repression received from several districts were taken away by the Police on 13th December 21, when the Provincial Congress Office was searched. Besides many of the district Congress Offices have been searched, and their Secretaries have been arrested, and new ones have come in their places, who for want of information have not been able to give a connected and up-to-date account.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE DEMANDED.

DEBATE IN BIHAR COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 24.

The fourth session of the Bihar and Orissa Council commenced to-day. The President in the course of a short speech welcoming the members referred to Lord Sinha's resignation as a great loss to the province.

POLICE ZULOOM.

Replying to a question put by Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath, Government made a statement on the serious allegations of police *zuloom* in Champaran made in the local papers. The answer was to the effect that in December last Mr. Pearson, Inspector in charge of the Military Mounted Police, started on a tour with his men contrary to the orders of the District Magistrate, apparently under misconception. On the 26th he came up on a meeting near Baikunthpur factory which he dispersed as illegal and arrested 50 persons, two of whom were produced before the Magistrate and released. The District Magistrate enquired into allegations that these men were ill-treated, but only two men having slight abrasion were produced before him. On the 27th instant, Mr. Pearson was informed by the manager of the said Baikunthpur factory that some villages were in a disturbed state. He accordingly marched his men accompanied by the manager through some villages. Subsequently enquiry disclosed that some loot had been committed in some of the villages. Government had taken steps to prevent recurrence and punish miscreants.

A resolution expressing regret at Lord Sinha's resignation was unanimously passed.

ON PRESENT SITUATION.

Two resolutions were withdrawn after this to make time for an important resolution by Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Nur which urged that the recent notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act be withdrawn and those convicted or in custody under the same immediately released.

The mover said he had been a member of this Council since the very beginning and always supported Government whenever possible. He did not wish to criticise, but thought Government being a human body had erred in this case. The Imperial Assembly had decided that repression would not be had recourse to unless the situation was critical. He wanted to know if the situation was such in Behar as to justify it. The Council had not been boycotted here. The Excise Revenue had regained its former condition. Picketing had almost died out. The only incident prior to the passing of the order was the *hartal* to boycott the Prince. He did not think that the *hartal* was entirely the result of intimidation. Non-Cooperators were thinking of civil disobedience, but they did not know where to begin. The Congress had laid down so many conditions that he thought civil disobedience was impossible. They did not know which law they were to break.

AN IMPETUS INDEED!

But Government came forward to help them by introducing the Amendment Act and Mr. Gandhi took it as a great opportunity. Dying Non-Cooperation received an impetus. Since the passing of this order, he said, not a single member of the Council had a calm day or a peaceful night. Volunteers enlisted by thousands. Speaking of the release of prisoners, he said, on the 17th December after the order of Government temporarily suspending the enforcement of the Act none was arrested for doing the very thing for which two days before men were sentenced to one year or two years' imprisonment. Government, he said, must be consistent. The Amendment Act was meant for coping with anarchism. To apply this to volunteers, because some of them intimidated, was unjustifiable. Government might as well declare the Congress and Khilafat illegal. Government had to put up with a certain amount of agitation now.

"A GRAVE MISTAKE."

They made a mistake if they hoped to govern India as they did 30 years back. He asked Government to bear in mind that the thinking class were against Non-Cooperation, but not against Khilafat or Swaraj. Government should not make it impossible for cooperators to support Government. They resented leaders being sent to jail without evidence. If the order was passed in anticipation of civil disobedience, he said, Government should have waited till the 31st December and people would have lost faith in Non-Cooperation. Government was satisfactorily coping with the situation by means of ordinary law and had convicted 600 or 700 men. There was no need for this Act.

Mr. Mahomed Mobarak Ali then moved an amendment that those in jail, under the Act, be unconditionally released. He said the Provincial Congress Committee had issued orders not to violate orders under Section 144 and to stop picketing. Therefore, it was unnecessary to lay down conditions. This was accepted without any dissent.

GOVT. PLEA OF MODERATION.

The Hon. Macpherson for Government read out a large number of letters from officials showing the critical nature of the situation. Government, he said, had acted with moderation and judgment and took steps when it would have been criminal folly to refrain. The Non-Cooperation movement should not be judged by its early stages of boycotting schools, etc. Its ultimate object should be considered which was the subversion and paralysis of Government leading to bloodshed and revolution. Pledges of non-violence have been broken a hundred times. This being the state of affairs Government was justified in using whatever means they had in hand. Government had suspended the operation of the Amendment Act in view of the prospect of truce at the Conference. But the prime mover of the movement had refused to press the button for peace. He said that two august bodies at Delhi had upheld Government action and hoped this Council would show their good sense and decide accordingly. Finally he said, Government refused to withdraw the order, but agreed to use discretion in application.

As for the release of the prisoners he said the Government was already willing to release them on a simple undertaking. Mr. Madan said, that the order should remain in suspension, but the prisoners be released unconditionally. Several other members spoke. All supported the whole resolution.

The Council adjourned for the day before the debate concluded.

(Continued from Column 5.)

net, who had taught himself English, whose sons are now being educated in England, who believed in us absolutely, and, whatever his motives may have been, stood by us in an hour of great peril, thereby saving the lives of many Englishmen.

The *coup* had the desired effect. The Nakib was terrified, and Mesopotamia trembled; yet when the Emir Feisal landed at Basra in June he received a welcome that would have frozen even the proverbial brass monkey. His tour to the Holy Places was a similar failure, and he was for the most part met by stony silence. Only in Baghdad did his loyal servant, Jafar Pasha, Mr. Churchill's "man of ample proportions," succeed in organizing something like a popular welcome. Jafar Pasha, whose patriotism is certainly above suspicion, is a Baghdadi by origin, but a military education in Germany and long service for the Turks have made him an Imperialist. He knows Syria as intimately as he knows his native Baghdad, and served there with Feisal and Lawrence. He was Military Governor of Aleppo after the Armistice till the French, with whom he was on the worst of terms, took over; and he is a convinced Pan-Arab.

(To be continued.)

MESOPOTAMIAN MYSTERY.

II.—VICTORY OF THE PAN-ARABS.

THE THRONE OF IRAK.

(From "The Times" Special Correspondent at Teheran.)

The first business of the Pan-Arab Party was to wreck the British Administration in Mesopotamia, which up till the spring of 1920 was apparently running smoothly, although at immense cost to the British taxpayer and amidst huge military waste.

Gold was plentiful, for the British Government had supplied it lavishly. So from Damascus and Aleppo British gold was sent across the desert and down the Euphrates to purchase the "mujtahids" of Karbela and Nejef and the tribes of Irak, and to produce a river of British blood. Yusuf Suwaidi, Seyyid Mohammed Sadr-er-Din of Kazimein and Seyyid Nur, of the Middle Euphrates, were three of the leading instruments in this campaign of foul murder of British officers, and it was proved that they got their funds from Damascus. Yusuf Suwaidi even made a confession of it. All these three terrorists unfortunately managed to make good their escape from Mesopotamia when the rebellion was crushed, and took refuge outside its borders.

To the public at home it will doubtless seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true that these three men stepped on board the Northbrook with the Emir Feisal last June, landed with him at Basra, and have been among his confidential advisers ever since.

Meantime the British Pan-Arab group saw in the rebellion its opportunity, and seized it eagerly. They took hold of the undeniably true fact that the Wilson Administration was in accordance neither with the spirit nor the letter of the Anglo-French Declaration of November, 1918, and preached the sound gospel of the necessity of an Arab Administration. Herein they were at one with "The Times" and other papers, but they had a very different purpose. They wrote with authority as "experts" on the Arab, but what they carefully concealed from their readers and admirers was that once they had got rid of Wilson they had no intention of letting Mesopotamia have an indigenous administration. The word "Arab" is a mighty cloak which can be used to cover almost anything from Mogador on the far Atlantic to the Persian oilfield in the east, and from the upper waters of the Nile in the South, to Mosul, in the north. Their intention was to thrust a foreign on Mesopotamia, who would thence set about the task which had failed first in Mecca and a second time in Damascus.

SIR PERCY COX.

Sir Arnold Wilson duly disappeared, and to him succeeded Sir Percy Cox. The latter was of the Indian school of thought in Arab politics. The Indian school understands the Indian Moslem feeling about the Caliphate, has old roots scattered round the shores of the Gulf, and long ago realized the power and promise of Ibn Sa'ud. The Wahabis are not stained with British blood, and the intolerance of the 18th and 19th centuries has been greatly softened under Ibn Sa'ud, though their austerity might well seem alarming to certain lax cities of the East full of monstrous perversions and every wickedness imaginable. Sir Percy Cox, therefore, came as no partisan. He was ignorant of the tenacity of the London-Mecca intrigue, and took his instructions at their face value. Publicly and solemnly he committed himself to the policy of thenceforward leaving Mesopotamia to settle its own destiny in the most unfettered manner. By this means he secured from the outset the support of the Nakib of Baghdad, which was vital to him. Without this venerable old man, the greatest and most respected Arab of the city, he could not have formed a Provision Government. The Nakib had profound faith in "Cokkos." He accepted the post of head of the new Government on the understanding that the electoral law would be prepared and published, and an assembly held to settle the constitution. It was beyond all question that should Mesopotamia decide for a personal ruler chosen from within its own borders, the Nakib would be selected and this the Nakib knew. Seyyid Talib, the greatest notable of Basra, a bold, ambitious man to whom Sir Arnold Wilson last year sent an urgent cry for help during the rebellion and who answered the appeal manfully and rallied to us at Baghdad in our desperate need, accepted the post of Minister of the Interior on the same understanding. Seyyid Talib, too, had his eye on a possible princely throne, for though a close colleague of the Nakib he could not fail to see that the latter is nearing the end of his life, whereas Seyyid Talib still counts himself a young man.

Meantime the Pan-Arab party was hard at work in London. They made clever use of a demand, genuinely put forward by others for different reasons, for a new Middle Eastern office or department. For their purpose it was imperative to get rid of the control of the India Office, then the intermediary between Iraq and the Foreign Office. India has never been enamoured of the Sherifian family. The Foreign Office, too, was from the Pan-Arab point of view unaccountably influenced by French susceptibilities. Everything fell out as they could have wished. A new middle Eastern department was created in the Colonial Office. Colonel Lawrence was appointed Adviser to the new department, and Mr. Churchill became head of the Colonial Office. Incidentally it would be hard to think of anything more tactless than to assign mandated territories to an office styled Colonial, but it would require a separate article to deal with the damage which is now being and is likely in the future to be done by this blunder, at a moment when British "colonial and colonizing policy" is the constant theme of all anti-British propaganda in Teheran, Kabul, Baghdad, Jerusalem, Cairo, and in fact the whole of the East.

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE.

From the moment when Mr. Churchill took over the new department the Pan-Arab battle was won, though for a time Baghdad remained innocent of this knowledge and the High Commissioner continued to put the last touches on the electoral law and to dream of assemblies and autonomy. Then came the summons to the Cairo Conference, and just before it a few necessary warnings, sufficient to prevent the publication of the electoral law.

To Cairo in March the Pan-Arabs came in triumph. They meant not to confer but to enforce their will. Sir Percy Cox found himself faced with Mr. Churchill in the imperative mood. That he reminded Mr. Churchill of our public pledges of the electoral law all ready in a drawer awaiting publication, of the Constituent Assembly, and of a host of other things, including the unpleasant position in which the Sa'ud would find himself when surrounded by his hereditary enemies, King Hussein in Mecca, the Emir Abdulla in Amman, and the Emir Feisal in Iraq, may be infallibly assumed, for his own reputation was at stake. But the Pan-Arabs were resolute. The Conference decided that British interests made a Sherifian ruler for Mesopotamia a necessity and that the Emir Feisal was the man.

Everybody agreed that if elections were held, the Emir, a stranger to Irak, did not stand a ghost of a chance. The only thing to do, therefore, was first to send him into the country, and this it was resolved to do. At the same time it was determined that the hand of the British Government should as far as possible be concealed, and the programme of action subsequently followed by Sir Percy Cox was drawn up for him. As for Ibn Sa'ud the Pan-Arabs had a simple plan. They have a rooted belief in the power of gold over the Arab. This is not entirely without foundation. Miss Bell somewhere speaks of "the Arab with his eye fixed unblinkingly on the main chance," and another authority, alluding to the fact that in less than two years Colonel Lawrence had the distribution of about £2,000,000 in gold, is quoted as saying, "The wonder is not that he has so much influence, but that he has not more. Had I been in his shoes I should not have set up things in Arabia. I should have been king myself." Fortified by this belief, they quickly disposed of Ibn Sa'ud. The British taxpayer would find £60,000 a year for him, provided he remained at peace with Iraq, the Hedjaz, and Koweit.

As regards Trans-Jordania the Conference decided that it should be constituted an Arab Province of Palestine under an Arab Governor responsible to Sir Herbert Samuel. It recommended that British troops should forthwith occupy the province to establish order and stop anti-French intrigue, and that the Emir Abdulla, at one time the Pan-Arab selection for Irak, should be the Governor. But this decision was upset by Abdulla a few days later, when Mr. Churchill met him in Jerusalem. The Emir said outright that anti-French he was and anti-French he would remain. He would not be a Governor under Sir Herbert Samuel, and instead he proposed that there should be an Arab Emir, doubtless indicating himself, for a united Palestine and Trans-Jordania who should stand in the same relation to Sir Herbert Samuel as it was proposed that his brother Feisal should stand to Sir Percy Cox. As this was barred by our pledges to the Jews, the matter ended in a compromise. Abdulla was to keep Trans-Jordania quiet for six months, and to receive money from us, and also officers for his levies. These six months are up, and the situation in Trans-Jordania needs careful watching. For the rest the policy of subsidies carried the day, and Colonel Lawrence was sent off on a mission to offer monthly doles to the Imam Yehia of Sanaa and the Idrisi of Asir. The harvest of that will be reaped another day.

ARREST OF SEYYID TALIB.

The Conference broke up and Sir Percy Cox returned to Baghdad. Alarming rumours soon began to circulate that Feisal was to be brought to Mesopotamia and that elections were not to be held. Smooth official assurances denied both these statements, and even in June, when Feisal had already sailed, the Mesopotamian authorities pleaded ignorance of the fact. The Nakib and Seyyid Talib begged for enlightenment earlier, and were again promised that nothing would be done to influence Mesopotamia's free choice. But Seyyid Talib took alarm, and refused to be comforted entirely. At a dinner given in his own house in April, after drinking a good deal of wine he declared that Mesopotamia would never accept Feisal, and that certain British officers who were working on Feisal's behalf were not acting loyally towards the Arab Administration which employed them. The speech was reported next day by one of his English guests to the British authorities. Sir Percy Cox appears to have decided that if the policy of the Cairo Conference was to be made a reality in the teeth of local opinion, a demonstration of force was necessary and that Seyyid Talib must be removed. No time was lost. The High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief lunched together on the following day. As it happened Seyyid Talib, in pursuance of an old invitation, was to take tea with Lady Cox at Government House in the afternoon. This gave the military authorities the chance for a neat arrest, for there is only one practicable route for vehicles to Government House. The unsuspecting Seyyid Talib duly took tea with his friend, Lady Cox, who, of course, was also entirely unsuspecting. The High Commissioner was opportunely absent at the races, for Baghdad was having its "week," in celebration of the fourth anniversary of Sir Stanley Maude's entry. When Seyyid Talib left Government House in his motor-car he found a motor-lorry drawn across the road, about 50 yards from the entrance, and was compelled to stop. He was immediately arrested by an officer from G.H.Q., and two hours later was in a train bearing him southwards to a boat at Basra. Before he could recover from his astonishment he was on the high seas speeding to Ceylon, where he is now eating out his heart. Thus fell a Minister in Mesopotamia's first Cabi-

(Continued in Column 6.)

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

(By S. SATYAMURTI.)

Every lover of our country must agree that the political situation is now so critical that all earnest attempts should be made to bring about a Round Table Conference between the Government and the people of this country, if it be possible to do so under honorable conditions. On the eve of the Prince's visit to Calcutta, the "calling together of such a Conference was discussed between Lord Reading and Mahatma Gandhi, through Pandit Malavya. During the Session of the Congress at Ahmedabad, a manifesto was drawn up containing more or less the ideas now adumbrated in the resolutions of the Bombay Conference, with a view to bringing about a Round Table Conference. The Manifesto was largely and influentially signed and had the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, but was not published for reasons into which it is not now necessary to enter. The conveners of the Bombay Conference very rightly Summoned the Conference and thanks to the position of the signatories themselves and to the graceful and statesmanlike acts of Mahatma Gandhi in agreeing to attend the Conference with some of his felow-workers, the Conference when it assembled was found to be a representative and influential one.

The proceedings of the conference are now more or less public property. I would, therefore, refer only to certain important aspects of the proceedings. Mr. Jinnah in the very clear statement in which he introduced the resolutions categorically stated that two important preliminary issues must be settled. (1) Whether India is for an honorable settlement, and (2) Whether a Round Table Conference is the best method. I say without any fear of contradiction that excepting Sir Sankaran Nair, everybody present at the Conference give an emphatic yes as his answer to the above questions, including Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and Pandit Kunzru on the other. If the Conference had achieved nothing else, this answer of the leaders of all political parties in India in answer to the Viceroy's statement that the door is still open has justified the calling together of the Conference.

As for the resolutions themselves I am glad that Mahatma Gandhi himself says "between the Conference and myself there was perfect harmony in spite of difference of opinion. The resolutions are the result of mutual discussion and deliberations."

The Conference made it clear that there is a very large section of opinion even among the Moderates anxious to co-operate with the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi in securing an honorable settlement. That is indeed a great gain, for once Indians are united among themselves, the Government has no option but to yield. In support of this position of the Moderates I would draw your readers' attention to the first resolution of the Conference which unlike the resolutions of the Allahabad Liberal Federation unequivocally asks for the reversal of the repressive policy of the Government.

It is unfortunate that contrary to the intentions of the conveners of the Conference, the speeches at the Conference should have been reported in the Press, as also the proceedings of the Sub-Committee. Sir Sankaran Nair as the Speaker was under a moral obligation to observe this convention. But he has not scrupled to abuse his position. I would, therefore, ask your readers merely to judge the Conference by the resolutions and not by any speeches at the Conference.

From that point of view it will be seen that Mahatma Gandhi has risen equal to the occasion and has shown himself not merely an "agitator" but a practical statesman. I have no doubt that if a Round Table Conference is called and Mahatma Gandhi attends the same, he will show himself anxious for a settlement and quite willing to be convinced by sound arguments. No man who watched him at the Conference for the two days it sat, can honestly differ from me.

The next question is what are the chances of a Round Table Conference being called. I am no prophet but I venture to say that unless Lord Reading has changed his mind since his last visit to Calcutta the Conference is bound to come off. For let us analyse the conditions imposed by the third resolution of the Bombay Conference which should precede the summoning of a Round Table Conference. The conditions to be performed by the Government are. (1) the recent notifications and orders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act should be withdrawn (2) the prisoners convicted or under arrest or prosecution, under these notifications should be released, (3) the Fatwa prisoners should likewise be released, (4) political prisoners convicted of non-violent activities should have their cases examined by a committee whose constitution guarantees its impartiality, with a view to their being released on the recommendations of this committee.

I speak from memory but I believe I am right in saying that the first three conditions were very nearly agreed to in Calcutta by Lord Reading. As regards general political prisoners including the Fatwa prisoners I venture to say their case deserves better consideration at the hands of the Government than even the prisoners under the notifications. For the latter have deliberately challenged the law while the former have been convicted practically under a camouflage, that is, for the expression of opinions honestly held or for activities, admittedly of a non-violent Character. In the case of those whose release is nowasked for after their cases have been individually examined by an imparital committee, it is a common ground that their speeches or activities have not let to any violence or even disturbance. Under the English Law of Sedition such people will not have been convicted. It is only under the all-embracing words of the sedition and other cognate sections in the Indian Penal Code, that their convictions have been possible. I earnestly trust that Lord Reading and his advisers will see the emnently reasonable nature of this condition, Sir Sankaran Nair notwithstanding.

So far as the Congress is concerned Mahatma Gandhi has already seen to it

(Continued on next page.)

DR. GOUR'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

A STRAIGHT APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days when the talk about liberty and freedom is so vehemently made by educated Indians in this great country, one really feels aggrieved at the strange attitude of some of the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly towards Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill. There have been dissentient notes struck by men like Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and others. Sir Sivaswamy apprehended that the bill in question would undermine the Hindu joint family system and that it would be a cause of constant annoyance if a Hindoo after marrying a Christian or a Mahomedan wife persisted in putting up at the residence of the joint family to which he belonged. Sir Sivaswamy in the heat of animadversion regrettully condones the fact that by restricting the choice of a member of his own caste so far as the question of marriage is concerned, he is snatching away his liberty which he has every right to enjoy as a human being. It has been admitted on all hands that marriage should be, as far as possible, a matter of love and not compulsion. What amuses one is that notwithstanding the already existing restrictions in the Hindoo, Mussalman and Parsi Communities with regard to the civil marriage question, there have been many instances in the past which succinctly go to show that there were intermarriages. As a matter of fact no community is, at present, in a position to restrict the choice of partners in marriages.

It must be remembered that with widespread education and progress of civilization, it is natural that a growing desire should express itself in favour of complete freedom for civil marriage. Sir Jamsetji is of opinion that if the proposed legislation were passed it would interfere with the provisions of the Parsi Marriage Law which he considers most sacred. He is under the impression that intermarriages between Parsis and non-Parsis would jeopardise communal interests if the bill were passed in the Assembly. Sir Jamsetji is, I take it, perfectly aware of instances of intermarriages in the Parsi Community. I remember an instance in which when a respectable Parsi lady married a well-known Mahomedan gentleman, there was, no doubt, so much stir created in the Parsi community that some orthodox Parsis went to the extent of holding a communal meeting with a view to pass a resolution excommunicating that lady from the community. It must be stated here, in all fairness, that the educated section of the Parsi community was entirely against such a step being resorted to by some orthodox. Parsis. The Zoroastrian religion does not prohibit Parsis from contracting marriages with non-Parsis. Ancient Persian history succinctly states tht interracial and inter-national marriages were very common among Parsis in olden times. I am sure no Parsi historian will come forward and challenge the undisputed fact above mentioned. Even Sir Frank Beaman (then, Mr. Justice Beaman) of the Bombay High Court observed in the course of his masterly judgment with regard to the Parsi Panchayat case that the early history of the Parsis, or rather the Zorastrians, showed conclusively that inter-racial marriages often did occur, and that no one dreamed of stigmatising them as "religious sins." Wherein lies the objection, then, to inter-marriages being contracted in the Parsi Community? Is there any Parsi coming forward to assert that after the advent of the Parsis to India there has not been a constant admixture of blood with the neighbouring races and even after the passing of the Parsi Marriage Act? Let the present day Parsis think deeply over the matter in question. It is no use mere opposing a bill affecting the best interests of the country in a haphzard manner. Dr Gour's bill, if passed, would certainly have gone a great way in abolishing the existing social tyranny in the Hindoo, Moslem and Parsi communities. Every educated and civilized man, I take it, wants to do away with any sort of religious autocracy. It was very amusing that when Mr. Hassanally, a member of the Legislative Assembly, in his speech said that no Mahomedan should have a wife belonging to any other religion except Islam and that no Mahomedan would marry a Hindu girl, he was reminded by one of his colleagues of the marriage custom observed by the great Mogul Emperor Akbar. Mr. Hassanally immediately retorted that Akbar was not a Mahomedan (according to some people) or being a King he could do what he liked. Even Medows Taylor admits, and very rightly too, that the great Mogul Emperor Akbar had married a Hindoo girl and on account of that he was very friendly with his Hindoo subjects. In all events, it must be admitted that love is blind and that there should be no restrictions of any kind whatever so far as marriage is concerned. If the bill in question had been passed it would doubtless have tended towards equality and strengthen the bond of unity among the various Indian communities existing in India.

The great nd level minded laeder, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was entirely in favour of inter-racial and civil marriages as will be seen from his following views expressed in the "Statesman" of Calcutta. "The subject peoples under British rule in India are entitled to complete social and religious toleration, however gross the superstition, however narrow the prejudices to be tolerated. But it is equally clear that this does not mean freedom to one portion of a people to be intolerant towards and oppress the other portion. Freedom means freedom for yourself, not freedom to oppress others. Solemnise your own marriages with what religious ceremonies you please; you are free to do so. But remember that others must be allowed to marry also in the way they like. To yield to clamour is to truckle to intolerance in the name of freedom. It is to recognise toleration one moment only to violate it indirectly the next."

It is the duty of every educated Hindoo, Mussalman and Parsi to allow a member of his own community to enjoy complete freedom so far as his choice of marriage is concerned; *for freedom is his birth-right and he must enjoy it.*—Yours, etc.

A PARSI JOURNALIST,

January 20.

WHY THEY PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Both, you and your morning contemporary have treated the public with very lengthy editorials to-day (23-1-1922). Perhaps, it would have been better for you to have waited for one more day, so that your review would have been more comprehensive inasmuch as it would have included your criticism on the "Times of India's" leader of to-day's date.

The mentality of the three prominent organs of Anglo-India has been studied, digested, discussed upon and exposed by you so lucidly. Little remains to be said with regard to them.

But the "Times of India" has found one more opportunity of giving vent to its pent up feelings over the question of the Bombay Conference and the proposed Round Table Conference. Though profusely verbose, it is not so loud and angry in its present condemnation of the idea of holding a Round Table Conference, as it was on the previous occasion when it published the notorious letter from Sir Sankaran Nair on the 17th instant, and burst out in a vehement leader entitled "Beating the Air." It describes the Mahatma as "repeating in parrot fashion his three shibboleths, the righting of the Punjab wrongs, the redress of the Khilafat grievances and the immediate attainment of Swaraj." Such repetition is parrot-like; but the journal's frequent out-pourings on "Thoughts on Indian polity", "Plain thoughts for plain people", "Beating the Air", and so on, not to speak of its throwing the hospitality of its columns wide open to its enlightened contributors and reserving for them whole pages entitled "our readers' views", is anything but parrot-like. Nay, it is sound common sense and healthy politics; it is a sane object-lesson and serious advice to the raw student of politics; because forsooth, it comes from the "leading" paper of Asia.

But one fails to fathom the real motive that inspires the journals named above to expound their views in this fashion. A layman cannot but come to the conclusion that that the intention of such people in stating that—"a firm and definite 'no' is the only possible reply to his impertinences"; that "the Government must either use, in the interest of this land, all the powers with which it is armed in order to suppress revolution, or abdicate"; and lastly, holding up before our eye all the horrors of bloody revolutions in France, Russia and Ireland, comes to the only conclusion that "there is no room for compromise whatsoever"; and eventually advising the "great" sane and sober moderate element "to stand actively (not slavishly which is a role for those who serve dictators) for law and order",—is nothing but whispering into the ears of the Simla gods that it is no use holding the proposed Round Table Conference. Because these worthies do not themselves want any such Conference. They are perhaps afraid of the fact that the Conference will pave the way for their own downfall, because they see certain signs of their decline in the progress of the National movement which they nickname as revolutionary.

But why in the name of heaven should they grow so vehemently eloquent, so artfully persuasive and so cleverly specious and hypocritical by beating about the bush? Let them say so in plain language that they do not want any conference at all. Because it will make the Government, Anglo-India and the Moderates climb down. Prestige at any cost is their parrot-like slogan. If they are so solicitous of Indian welfare, peace and order, why should they pour cold water on the shoulders of those who try to convene the Conference? Do they not know that if the Conference is not held, each party will march further, one towards Civil Disobedience, non-payment of taxes and eventually throw off the British yoke, while the other in its attempt at maintaining law and order crush all the residue of liberty and freedom, thus involving the imprisonment of tens of thousands, confiscation of various properties worth millions and—God forbid—the enactment of several Amritsars on an extended scale?

Now that they find the Mahatma proved before the world as sincerely desirous of establishing peace, and that as a token of it he has given in and receded back a little and cried a halt, however temporarily, they do not want the Government to follow suit. Because, presumably the Government commits no sin and it is below its dignity to come to any compromise. By its sweet will and supreme pleasure, it can command the teeming millions to dance to the tune it is pleased to play, to rest satisfied with the crumbs that are thrown to them, and in their own interest they should be well advised not to create any unnecessary fuss about imaginary wrongs as the Jhalianwalla, and not to entertain any sentimental follies by becoming over zealous, over scrupulous and over religious about the Khilafat. As regards the much abused term 'Swaraj", they would say "First deserve and then desire; it is forbidden for you to bother yourselves about it; it is for the august British Parliament to decide whether you deserve or not. Be not therefore stupid enough to talk nonsense any more." And all the Anglo-India and the sane moderate heirarchy, together with the friends, advocates, statesmen and "leading" papers of Asia would join the chorus and be further kind enough to offer their precious advice by exclaiming, "You ignorant idiots, disregard the above words of wisdom at your peril, and eternal perdition will be your only lot; tremble therefore for your very life, existence and salvation."—Yours, etc.,

J. H. O.

THE CENSURE DEBATE.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a state of camouflage through which we are all passing, perhaps it has not been noticed that the Government of India, in the Assembly and Council of State, has virtually suffered a defeat on the repressive measures and Round Table Conference debate. The condition of voting for and against the resolution if closely analysed will disclose that the Indian elected representatives in both the Councils were in favour of the resolution in a very large majority. From the report of voting proceedings which appeared in the Press 36 members voted for the resolution while 52 voted against it. Out of those who voted against the resolution 22 members were the Englishmen most of whom were nominated members and servants of the Government of India against whose repressive policy the resolution in question was aimed at, while out of the 25 Indian members whose names were given in the report at least five were those who were holding high posts in Government of India such as Dr. Sapru and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee and others. Hence it follows that 26 solid Indian votes were recorded for the resolution and only 20 votes against it. Besides, out of the numbers of 125 members constituting the Assembly only about half the strength of the elected members were present in the Assembly, while the Government was represented with its full strength Now take the case of voting in the Council of State where the Government majority predominates. Out of 23 members present 10 voted for the resolution including Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Sir Umar Hayat Khan of Tiwana. On the other side, voting for the Government names of only seven Indians were given and the rest were most likely Englishmen and nominees of the Government. Raja Khushalpal Singh abstained from voting one way or the other. Therefore it can be safely concluded that the Government suffered a moral and virtual defeat at the hands of even the Moderate elected representatives in the Council. We wonder if the Moderate party or those elected representatives in both the Councils will fully take advantage of the victory they have gained.—Yours, etc.,

MOAZZAM ALI.

Jan. 24.

LAND REVENUE IN EAST KHANDESH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the matter of the resolution of non-payment of the increased land revenue passed by the public meeting held at Edlabad, District East Khandesh, on the 10th January, 1922, you must have known that the Indu Prakash" and the "Prabodha Chandrika" and the "Prabodah Chandrika" have termed it Civil Disobedience. But I have great doubts if it can be so called. In my humble opinion Civil Disobedience is a weapon of the Non-co-operators. But the attempt in question has begun with loyal petitions to Government. And since the Government is taking action which openly shows that the petition is, in their opinion, false, the farmers have now no other way except this atempt to bring home to the Government the truth of every satement in their petition.

Another meeting of the same kind was held at Kurbe in Edlabad Peta, East Khandesh at 4 p.m. on the 16th instant in which people of 17 neighbouring villages had gathered together and were addressed by Messrs. Dastani Munshi Mir Shukrulla, Kshire Joshi and others and the same resolution was passed in the meeting. On the committee appointed by the Edlabad meeting five more leaders of different villages have gladly come forward to work in addition to the original six leaders of Edlabad. In the same meeting other important questions such as abstinence from liquor Swadeshi, Swaraj were also explained. Then the touring party divided themselves into four batches and taking local leaders with them they went to and held meetings in 28 villages during the next four days and in all those meetings the farmers unanimously declared their firm resolution of not paying the increased land revenue at any cost. In one village only namely at Anturli most of the audience are said to be the people from the neighbouring villages, while the local farmers were very few.

On the night of the 19th instant another public meeting was held at Edlabad under the presidentship of Mr. Bochare in which Mr. Joshi explained to the people the importance and message of the Ahmedabad Congress. The president summed up the whole agitation in the Peta in connection with the increased land revenue.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) ABARAO P. DESHUMBLE,
Secretary Farmers',
Association,
Edlabad.

GOVERNOR'S KATHIAWAD TOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Non-Cooperator I am not going either to encourage or discourage the Rulers of Kathiawad to entertain the Governor. But as a State subject it is my duty to raise a voice when lavish expenditure threatens us with progress of poverty, increment of forced labour and decrease of religious toleration in allowing the slaughter of cows as well as other animals generally not allowed in lieu of our feeling towards them. The cup of my misery is filled to overflowing when I come to understand that fifty lacs of rupees will be spent for mere pleasure whereas not more than a lac was realised for helping the distressed brethern in other parts of India. Have I not reason to lament that while as yet famine and pestilence are going to carry havoc in the land of Moplahs, Khulna and many other parts of India our own money accumulated in the purses of so many Chiefs of Kathiawar should be misused and misused inspite of hard protest from many quarters.—Yours, etc.

KANTIRAI KESHAVRAI OZA,
Karanjia Building,
Grant Road 7, Bombay.
Dated January 24.

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

that the Working Committee of the Congress which is vested with full powers has fulfilled the conditions imposed by the Bombay Conference on the Congress, and has agreed to the conditions to be performed by the Government. The Congress has done its part honorably. It is now for Lord Reading to do likewise.

It is however feared in some quarters that owing to the attitude which Sir Sankaran Nair has thought fit to take, the chances of the Conference are remote. I do not share those fears. For one thing Sir Sankaran Nair is practically a Rip Van Winkle so far as the political situation in India is concerned. He has not his hand on the pulse of the people. The best part of his life he has spent under the harness of office. His "independence" has mainly manifested itself in inditing voluminous dissenting minutes which however have led him curiously enough to higher official perferment. It must be pointed out that he was not elected by the conference as its chirman. But he was imposed on the Conference by the conveners. The conference had no option but to acquiesce in the choice. This was made clear by Mr. Baptista and Mr. Jinnah at the opening of the Conference.

Reading Sir Sankaran Nairs letter carefully, it will be seen that very little of it had to do with what actually took place at the Conference.

He has taken this opportunity of pouring the vials of his wrath upon the devoted heads of Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow workers, which he has garnered up for long. In this I charge him with breach of faith with the conveners of the Conference. He must have known the draft resolutions prepared by the conveners and with that knowledge he consented to act as Speaker. The draft resolutions did contain practically all the conditions now imposed on the Government including the release of the Fatwa prisoners and the only addition made at the Conference was the request for referring the cases of other political prisoners to an impartial committee. This small and innocent addition does not justify Sir Sankaran Nair's hysterical artics. Finally, Sir Sankaran Nair has wholly misconceived his position as merely the speaker of the Conference. He was not called on by the duties of his office either to take part in the deliberations or to vote for the resolutions of the Conference. But if he felt he could not continue as Speaker, he could have quietly left the Conference without making all this fuss. I regret to have to say it, but the conclusion is irresistible that Sir Sankaran Nair has made an unwarranted and unworthy use of his position as Speaker of this Conference in order to advertise his differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to all whom it might concern, including of course, Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading.

Coming to the actual terms of his letter Sir Sankaran Nair says what he must know cannot be true, namely, that any settlement will not be faithfully carried out by Mahatma Gandhi. The Working Committee has given the lie direct to this, gratuitous charge. As to the resolutions of the Conference not being accepted by Mahatma Gandhi, he himself has said that they are the result of mutual discussion and deliberations. And they have since been accepted by the Working Committee.

Sir Sankaran Nair has been too long a Judge not to know that speeches ought not to be used in the interpretation of resolutions, any more than speeches in the Legislative Councils may be used in construing enactments. And Sir Sankran Nair has used his notes of other peoples' speeches and Mahatma Gandhi has shown how he has erred. But even taking his version, what is the head and front of Mahatma Gandhi's offence? I can correct Sir Sankaran Nair and say that Mahatma Gandhi never said that there has not been suffering enough for a "Conference. He only said that there has not been suffering enough to "enforce our demands" on an unwilling Government. The difference is obvious. Moreover Sir Sankaran Nair does injustice to Mahatma Gandhi in saying that he insisted upon making all "active and intensive" preparations for his campaign of civil disobedience. As for the enrolment of the Congress volunteers,I am surprised to hear even Sir Sankaran Nair say that it ought to be stopped. What then is the meaning of the universal demand of the country that the notifications declaring the volunteers illegal should be withdrawn? It means that the Congress has the right to-enrol volunteers on an open pledge of non-violence. The Congress cannot give up this right, and the Government has no right to treat this as a "hostile" activity.

As regards other preparations, I do not think they will include anything beyond propaganda, which cannot embarass the Government. Indeed Mahatma Gandhi said in his speech at the Conference that the preparations will not be of "an offensive or a hostile character."

As regards the minimum demands of the Congress which Sir Sankaran Nair considers an insuperable obstacle in the way of the summoning of a Round Table Conferference, the Working Committee simply and rightly says that the Congress and Khilafat representatives will be bound to demand full settlement of their claims. I do not see that there is anything of an unreasonable nature in this. Is Sir Sankaran Nair in a position to say what the maximum concesssions of the Government will be? I have never yet heard of a party to a compromise giving up part of his claims before they are discussed by the arbitrating authority and the other side shows its hand.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi's statement that he does want a conference and Sir Sankaran Nair's statement that Mahatma Gandhi does not want a Conference I leave it to my countrymen to judge.

As to the specific demands themselves I do not think the Congress is likely to insist on any impossible terms. The Congress Sub-Committee in their report on the Punjab did not ask for the concellation of the pension to either Sir, Michael O'Dwyer or General Dyer. Sir Sankaran Nair is clearly wrong as Mahatma Gandhi has shown that the Congress is likely to demand the British Government to carry out either the evacuation of Syria by France or the evacuation of Egypt by England. As regards the demand for Swaraj, I cannot understand Sir Sankaran Nair's difficulties. Sir Sankaran Nair will notice that the whole of politically minded India is practically united on this demand. There is something in what Sir Sankaran Nair says that no minimum demand should be insisted on before the summoning of the Conference. He will notice that the Bombay Conference has not insisted on any minimum demands. I cannot see why Sir Sankaran Nair should take exception to the Congress going to the Conference with its minimum demands. Sir Sankaran Nair misrepresents the Ali Brothers when he suggests that they will resort to violence on their release. As regards humiliating the Government the desire for which he attributes to Mahatma Gandhi, I will only answer in the Mahatma's words "it is beneath my dignity as a human being to want to humiliate any other human being."

Sir Sankaran Nair has worked himself to such a passion that at the close of his letter he becomes a second edition of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. That kind of hysterics we are now accustomed to in India and can take no serious notice of. In spite of Sir Sankaran Nair, therefore, I consider that the Government if it really cares for the welfare of India, must summon this Round Table Conference. I am sorry to see that Pandit Kunzru has thought fit to resign his seat on the Committee. His reasons, however, are based on a misapprehension and I hope when he sees the true position he will see his way to work, whole-heartedly for the bringing together of this Conference in which he said he was deeply interested.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

ITS IRST INDIAN PRESIDENT

The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India was held at Delhi on the 30th of December, 1921, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. R. Burn. The Society consists of about a hundred gentlemen interested in the critical study of Indian Coins of all periods, and reckons among its members H. E. Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir John Marshall, Sir Aurel Stein, The Hon. Mr. Burn, The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Prof Rapvon Prof. Rushbrook Williams Dr. D. R. Bandarkar Pandit Harprasad Shastri, Mr. Rakhal Das Banerjea and Several Members of the Indian Civil Service. It has a journal of which the latest issue No. 35 is a volume of two hundred pages full of matters of great interest to the Student of Indian iHstory and Antiquities.

The annual Report was discussed and adopted. Prof. S. H. Hodivala Principal of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh was unanimiously elected President for the year, 1922. This is the first time that any Indian has been chosen for this eminent position and it is an honour of which any scholar may well be proud. The Professor has by bringing his knowledge of Indian History to bear on some of the most difficult and intractable problems of Mughal Numismatics thrown a flood of light on the whole subject and established his claim to be regarded as a living authority in that branch of knowledge. Professor Hodivala's recognition by a body like the Numismatic Society of India shows his reputation.

"BOMBAY VAIDYAS' NON-CO OPERATION"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days when the Councils have lost all attraction for the people, the readers of the "Chronicle" will have to be specially told that some time back the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the Government to help the indiginous systems of medicine. A commission forthwith was appointed to investigate into report upon the intrinsic merits, the present condition and the ways of improving it, of the several indigenous medical systems. The Commission prepared a number of questions regarding these matters, which have been sent on a printed form to prominent Vaidyas and Hakims in the Presidency. But the native physicians of Madras found themselves divided on the question which faced them at the very outset viz whether to co-operate with the Government by answering the said questions or follow non-co-operation by refusing to answe them. The opinion of the Bombay Vaidyas having been asked for, these assembled in a meeting under the presidentship of Vaidya Jadowji Trumnji Acharya of all-India fame in the Maharastriya Ayurvedic class at Girgaum Back-Road, on Monday the 2nd instant and unanimously decided that (1) as the destinies of the Indian medical profession are inseparably bound up with those of United India which has recognised its obligations to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems in a resolution passed at the last year's Congress at Nagpur, the Indian physicians cannot and ought not to do anything that can be styled "co-operation" with the bureaucracy whose attitude towards the native systems has all along been and but for the correcting influence of the present popular movement, would have continued to be anything but sympathetic; (2) that therefore all those questions of the Commission which inquire into the ways of improving the condition of the indigenous medical systems must be safely ignored; but (3) that those questions, one or two in number, which question the very claim, by asking it to be proved, of the indigenous medical systems to the name of science, ought to receive detailed answers from the Indian physicians, with a promise to satisfy all criticisms that they may evoke and that this is to be done with no desire to obtain Government aid but solely for the purpose of giving no cause for misunderstanding among the public regarding the scientific value of the indigenous medical systems. The Bombay Vaidyas are of opinion that a failure to answer even these two questions will be suicidal to the future of the indigenous systems which have only now begun to receive some attention from the people. It may be added that the Bombay Vaidyas are going to discuss the two questions that deserve answers in meetings to be subsequently held. There can be no doubt that the intelligent non-co-operation which their Bombay co-professionists have suggested will commend itself to the Madras Indian physicians.—Yours, etc.

"WELL-INFORMED."

CANVASSING IN COUNCIL.

COURT-FEE BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Deputy President said, that the examination of the division lists of last night's division on the motion for reference of the Amusements Tax Bill to a select committee showed that a member voted in both the lobbies at the division. He first voted for and then against the motion In a case of this kind he asked the Secretary to expunge the vote of the member from either side. The teller of the lobby recording votes 'against,' reported that the member in question had been escorted by another member in circumstances almost amounting to restraint. The Deputy President warned the Council that canvassing in the Chamber was quite out of order and condemned the action of the member concerned.

COURT FEES BILL.

Discussion on the motion to refer the Court Fees Bill was then resumed. 24 members took part in the debate after which the closure was put. Of these 13 supported and eleven opposed the motion. In the course of his speech, Kumar Sahib Sekhareswar Roy said that those who fathered the policy leading to the Jallianwalla Baug massacre can they now say that they themselves are faithful friends of the land, and others shameful betrayers? The Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter emphatically denied that he ever used the expression shameless betrayers of the country." The Kumar Sahib said. "If the Hon. Minister withdraws it I am satisfied." The motion was than put and carried 74 voting for and 28 against it.

The Council then adjourned.

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"LET THE TREATY GO THROUGH."

MR. COLLINS' APPEAL.

BITTER OPPOSITION OF COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

DAIL DEBATE.

(From "The Times" Special Correspondent.)

Dail Eireann met again in the Council Chamber of University College, Dublin, this morning to continue the discussion begun last month on the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The boardings around the University building have been freely decorated for the resumed sessions with painted messages in support of the Treaty. One of these read: "Mulcahy wanted peace. Who else can fight?" "Ratify, or get out," was another inscription, and deputies as they passed through the gates were able to read an appeal in sprawling white letters that they should "stand by the Treaty." The morning began with squalls of rain and a high wind, but there was again a crowd in Earlsfort-terrace to raise shrill cheers for Mr. de Valera, Mr. Collins, and other Ministers as they arrived to attend the meeting.

The Speaker took the Chair at 11-15 a.m., and without any preliminaries the Dail took up the debate where it was left off on December 22.

Mr. Art. O'Connor, of Kildare, resuming the discussion, said he had been unable to discern whether it was a Treaty of consent or whether it had been signed under duress. To his mind, it would make a great difference to that Assembly if they knew definitely which it was. Were they being asked to go into the British Empire with their heads up, or were they being forced into the British Empire? During the recess people had been howling at them and telling them what their duty was. For the most part they were people who never did a solid hour's work for the country and were now anxious to drop down on the right side of the fence. Some good people supported the Treaty, but there were some of the very worst. He likened the Dail to the spectrum which split up the light and showed a range of colours. Mr. Lloyd George had shown the spectrum, and the colours there ranged from extreme purple to extreme red. If he could feel in his heart and mind that Republicans were only taking this thing to use as a stepping-stone or a post from which to advance farther, he might be able to step along with them. "but I am afraid," he said, "that it will not be like that. It is a step backward instead of forward, it is a step off solid rock. You are in the swamp, and you will be swamped." It seemed to him that the Free State was going to be a very good thing for a class of people in the country who had never been conspicuous for their love of the country.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Referring to the letter written by Mr. Griffith promising certain things to Southern Unionists, he asked what it meant.

"Fair play," replied Mr. Griffith.

Mr. O'Connor said there was a reference to guarantees, and he wondered what those guarantees meant. Was it simply fair play, because he could assure the head of the delegation that if it meant giving those people a controlling influence in Irish affairs beyond what they were entitled to the Irish people would not stand for it. Those people had stood in their way every time they had tried to make a little advance, and he declared that if a Free State were established it would be a poor thing to have them on the necks of the people. Why were promises made? Why were they not honest, and why did they not declare that those people would get the same treatment as anybody else in the country? The resolutions which had been passed told them what their duty was. They knew where their duty lay. They would do their duty. Anyone who accepted the Free State would be a Unionist. The Union of 1800 was a Union of force. This was a Union of consent. Where was the common citizenship between Cork and Yorkshire? He believed that they had been sent to the Dail to work out for the people an independent Sovereign State. Under that Treaty they had not got an independent Sovereign State. They had got three-quarters of a State—a state with its principal ports controlled and with a jumping-off ground next door from which an Army might come at any moment. He regarded the acceptance of the Treaty as striking the death knell of Dail Eireann and of the Republic so far as that generation was concerned.

A CALL FOR VISION.

Mr. Pears Beasley (South Kerry) spoke in support of the Treaty, and said that what some people called principles were really only political formulas. In the flood of dialectics to which the Dail had listened from opponents of the Treaty he had not been able to find one hint or suggestion of an alternative policy or any sign of constructive statesmanship. Not one of these opponents had given an indication of having considered what they were to do next if the Treaty were rejected. Obsessed by formulas, they were blind to realities. The lives and fortunes of the Irish people were being gambled with. One would think that they were being asked to choose between an Independent Republic and an Associated Free State. What they had to choose between was the Treaty on the one hand bloodshed, political chaos, and the frustration of all their hopes of national reconstruction on the other hand. Opponents of the Treaty lacked faith in the nation. When the British had evacuated Ireland the Free State would be just what they made it, and they would make it a great and glorious land, the home of fine Gaelic culture and of an agricultural system that would rival Denmark. Opponents of the Treaty also lacked vision. They did not realize what this meant to the nation. They were more concerned with their formulas than with the living nation.

"To me," Mr. Beasley exclaimed, "Ireland is the Irish people, not merely pure souled Republicans, but the plain men and women of Ireland, including North-East Ulster. Collins and Griffith have sensed the vision of the Irish people as they are Ireland is not a formula, but a fact. You cannot love Ireland without loving the whole Irish people. The Irish people did not vote for an Irish Republic. They voted for Ireland for the Irish. Give the poor Irish nation a chance to be born. If you reject the Treaty that chance will be gone." (Cheers.)

A WOMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mme. Markievicz (Dublin) said she rose to oppose the so-called Treaty with all the force of her soul and her existence. Her reasons against it were twofold. First, she stood on her principles as a Republican, her principles as one pledged to the death for freedom for Ireland. Secondly, she took her stand on common sense. The Treaty did not mean what it professed to mean, and it could be read in two ways. She proceeded to criticize the letter sent by Mr. Griffith to the Southern Unionists, who, she said, had been England's garrison in Ireland. These Unionists stood for the class of capitalists who had crushed and ground the people. They had used English soldiers and English police to ruin the small farmers, and to send the Irish people away from their country in emigrant ships. Now, however, these anti-Irishmen were to be given some special and select way of entering an Irish House of Commons, or whatever they were going to call it, and they were to be consulted as to how the Upper House was to be constituted. A Republican believed in government by the will of the people. (Ironical cheers.) Such action as was contemplated was against all modern ideas and common sense if they wished to build up a prosperous and contented nation. She stood for the Workers' Republic and the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Being an honourable woman, she continued, she would rather die than take the Treaty oath of allegiance to the King and the Empire. England wanted peace in Ireland so that she could send her troops to Egypt. England wanted the Republican Army to be turned into a Free State Army centred on King and Commonwealth while she sent the Black and Tans to India. The Deputies were making a mistake if they believed that England, for the first time in her life, was treating honourably. England was being more dishonourable than ever before. She believed they had never sent cleverer men to England than the delegates, but they had been tricked. By that black, bad drop of English blood in her veins she knew the English people. Why had not they sent her? Was anything England promised ever kept? It was self-aggrandisement all the time. She did her work by changing names. She subjugated Wales by giving her a Prince of Wales, but Wales was a province of England.

The speaker turned to the provision in the Treaty dealing with the appointment of a Governor-General. That Governor-generalship, she said, would be the centre of Southern Unionist and anti-Irish ideals. It was said that Lord Lascelles was going to be Governor-General, but the speaker facetiously suggested the possibility of the engagement being broken off and Princess Mary being married to Michael Collins. She asked how any Irishman could take the oath and then go back and prepare to fight for a Republic, or even work for it. Did a man when he got married contemplate divorce? If Ireland were a Free Republic she would welcome the King of England there on a visit, but until Ireland was free she was a rebel. They had been told they did not know what they meant. She did. She meant to stand by the people and for the people, believing that the rights of the people should come before the rights of property. Her idea of the Republic was a Co-operative Commonwealth. That was one of the things England wished to prevent, and the English and Irish capitalist Press was trying to block the march of the working people. No one had questioned the evacuation of the country, but how long had it taken England to evacuate Egypt? She declared that she was not afraid to die, and she did not see why she should take it for granted that the Irish people were more afraid to die this year than in the past. Sooner than tell the Irish people to build their Republic on a lie, she would tell them to fight again. Were they going to go back to tricky Parliamentarianism, for the document was nothing else?

CORK MEMBER ON THE OATH.

Mr. J. J. Walsh (Cork) said they were there to express the voice of the people and to typify the consent of the governed. Like other people, he had made it his business to visit his constituency in the interval since the Dail adjourned. Though he had not taken a vote of the people, he honestly felt that 9 of every 10 of the people in Cork were in favour of ratification of the Treaty. He had met public men who had assured him of this, and also that they had not met met a single human being in Cork City opposed to the Treaty. Some members of the Dail had assumed that if they asked for the Treaty they would be violating their own conscience. He did not think they had any right to obtrude their conscience upon the conscience of the people. "Your people have not asked you to take this oath," Mr. Walsh added, "but they have asked you to ratify the Treaty. You are strictly bound to follow out and execute the will of the people. It is not the Southern Unionists who have asked you to support the Treaty. The Sinn Fein clubs, the county councils of the country, and other bodies are not Southern Unionists. It is easy to make cheap gibes at the public bodies of Ireland who have desired to express themselves on matters which are life and death to the nation."

The Irish people, he added, were fed up with this jujitsu exposition of oaths. He had a very elastic mind on oaths. He did not deny that. Oaths were not a very forceful issue with him. If a British soldier during the last half-dozen years had offered him a rifle and unlimited ammunition on conditions that he took that oath, he would have taken 40 oaths. (Laughter.) When they were dealing with a nation at war there were no principles. He referred to the remarks which had been made about pro-Treaty resolutions coming from bodies of farmers and asked. "Were not the farmers the backbone of the fight we have gone through?" If he had any vision of the future it was that by accepting the Treaty Ireland, instead of being closer to England, would be farther away from England, because they would be drawn closer to the universe instead of being shut off by England. Communication would have been opened up by their own trade routes and various means with the whole world.

"You talk about a Republic for Ireland," he said, "You have only recognized a Republic for three-quarters of Ireland. We are meeting here to-day with the consent of the British Government, and you call yourself a Free Republic. You have the ideal and ideal only, and nothing in this Pact robs you of that ideal. I say that you who oppose this Treaty are inconsistent, because we propose to remove the inconsistencies I have mentioned and make them consistent." It was the success of the Irish Free State that had made the position in Egypt and India as they found it to-day. They had not heard a great lot about Ulster since the opening of the proceedings. He wondered if any Deputies thought it possible as long as the British Empire existed to establish a Republic for All-Ireland. (A few voices, "Yes.") "I assert that the most you people had in your minds was a Republic for three-quarters of Ireland." ("No, no.") "You showed it by throwing out North-East Ulster from the Cabinet. If I believed this Treaty would leave Ireland a permanently divided nation I would vote against it." In conclusion he reminded the Dail that during the past three years Germany had obtained seven modifications of the Treaty of Versailles. That was what they asked the members of the Dail to do.

Before the Dail adjourned for luncheon the Speaker said that he had received a great many communications from outside organizations. He would not read any communications in the Dail except those from members of the Assembly.

MR. COLLINS REBUKE.

There was a striking incident at the opening of the afternoon session, when Mr. Michael Collins delivered a dignified, but emphatic, rebuke to Mme. Markievicz concerning a passage in her speech of the morning.

Mr. Collins asked leave to make a personal explanation. "When the Deputy for a division of Dublin," he said, "was speaking to-day I was not present. She made a reference to my name and to the name of a lady belonging to a Sovereign nation that I can not allow to pass. At one time in our history as a nation a girl went through Ireland and was not insulted by the people of Ire'and. I do not come from the class that the Deputy for the Dublin division comes from. I come from the plain people of Ireland. The lady whose name was mentioned is, I understand, betrothed I know nothing of her personally, but the statement made may cause her pain, and it may cause pain to the lady betrothed to me. I will not allow without challenge any Deputy in the Assembly of my nation to insult any lady of this nation or of any other nation." (Cheers.)

Mr. Brian O'Higgins, Deputy Speaker of the Dail, continued the discussion. They were told, he said, that they must act in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, but their constituents could not be captains of their souls. If 90 per cent. of their constituents at any time in the past two years had told them that in the best interests of Ireland they should go to the British House of Commons, would they have gone? He had as deep a regard for his constituents as any Deputy. They had a perfect right to repudiate his action, and to kick him out at the first opportunity, but he denied absolutely that they had any right to command his conscience. He knew that in his opposition to the Treaty he was not misrepresenting those who had the best influence in his constituency. (Cries of "You are!") Principle had been sneered at in every generation by those who had abandoned principles.

Mr. Collins.—I am for the Treaty on principle alone.

Mr. O'Higgins, continuing, said that his conscience told him the oath of loyalty to the English King was an admission that the King of England was King also of Ireland. He would never admit himself to be a British subject while he had control of his will and reason. He had only taken one oath in his life, and he could not take another which would make him a perjurer. He could not surrender the ideal of his life, an independent Irish Republic, and he should vote against the Treaty.

NOT FETTERED BY DAIL OATH.

Mr. Blythe (Monaghan, (North), Minister of Trade and Commerce, said he recongnized only one principle, and that was the obligation of making his choice there of what in his judgment was the best for the Irish nation, both in the immediate future and ultimately. He believed that in making choice he was not fettered by the oath he took as a member of the Dail, for, like the President, he vowed to do his best for the freedom of the Irish nation. That was the purpose to which he devoted himself by that oath, and he would be false alike to the oath and the purpose of the oath if he kept to the terms of it against his judgment of what was best for the nation at the present time. Republicanism was not a national principle, but a political purpose. He was against monarchy, because he believed that in the world as it was to-day it was effete and out of date. He believed that the Irish people, when they voted for a Republican majority in the Dail, were not thinking of constitutional theories, but were thinking of the complete freedom of Ireland. They had a preference for the Republican form of government, but the main thing, to their minds, was to secure the complete independence of Ireland. He wanted an Irish Republic, in order that Ireland might be free. With him the Republic was a means to an end, and not an end in itself. He believed that the Republican form of Government set up was a machine for securing Irish freedom, and if the interest of the nation demanded it there was no harm in scrapping it. Therefore he did not hold himself fettered by the oath which he took as a member of the Dail. The choice before them was not a choice between this Treaty and an Irish Republic. For him there was very little difference between external association and what they got in this Treaty. He stood for a Gaelic State, but he recognized how far anglicization had gone in Ireland and how close must be the association between that country and England. They would have partically the same amount of intimate political relationship with England under a scheme of external association as they would have under this Treaty. The people who accepted external association and refused the Treaty were swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat. Chaotic conditions would follow rejection. He did not believe that ratification would be followed by anything like the split that would follow rejection.

Regarding North-East Ulster, they had abandoned the possibility of getting an absolutely united Ireland immediately when the President wrote on August 10 that they would not use coercion. In the situation that had developed nothing better could have been got than this Treaty. By suitable propaganda Ulster could eventually be brought to the side of the Irish nation. He believed they could be coerced, but they could not be coerced and converted at the same time, and it was just as well that the threat of coercion should not be held over them. He had no doubt that the Treaty would lead in a comparatively short time to the union of North and South.

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Some reference had been made to the circumstances in which the Treaty had been signed. The circumstances and the threat of war were necessary to make the Treaty acceptable to him, and even if a better Treaty had been forthcoming the plenipotentiaries would not have been entitled to agree until they were clear that the alternative was war. He did not want to be offensive to Mr. Barton, but the plenipotentiaries should have realized that a break in the negotiations would probably mean immediate war, and they should have made up their minds exactly as to what point they would go rather than face immediate war.

Mr. Francis Fahy (Galway) said he did not wish to impugn the honour and integrity of the plenipotentiaries, for had he been in their unenviable position in London he might have signed it himself. Two problems had long confronted the Irish people—North-East Ulster and the British occupation. The Treaty did not conclusively settle either problem. It would not make for peace, domestic or international. The Treaty violated territorial integrity and made them British subjects and imposed a Governor-General whose social circle would militate against the restoration of the Gaelic State. The Treaty, if accepted, would be ratified, because the alternative was the dread arbitrament of war. The Treaty conferred wide power on the Irish people. Some of the Deputies foolishly believed that the time had gone by for seeking concession. Under the terms they could develop the material resources of the country, but could they accept the Treaty without dishonour? The acceptance was an admission that they had once more been worsted in the game. He declared that "Document number two" contained no oath of any description whatever.

Mr. Griffith.—But the Cabinet minutes do.

Mme. Markievicz.—There were no minutes.

A mention by Mr. Fahy of "the Welsh Wizard" drew a protest from Mr. Griffith, who understood the Deputy to suggest that some of the plenipotentiaries were followers of Mr. Lloyd George. At a later stage Mr. Fahy explained that his remark had been misinterpreted. He had meant to convey no reflection upon any of the delegates.

Mr. George Nichols (Galway), who said he spoke for one of the largest constituencies in Ireland, asked the opponents of the Treaty not to talk nonsense. In his view the Treaty was a complete surrender by England of everything she definitely said she would not give. The Constitution would be framed by Irishmen in Ireland, and the men who were able to meet Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues would, when it came to framing a Constitution, beat them at their own game again. Ninety-five per cent. of the people wanted the Treaty, and it was therefore their highest principle to accept the Treaty. If the Treaty was worked, not 95 per cent., but the whole of the people of Ireland, would quickly become satisfied.

THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

Mr. Donald O'Callaghan (Lord Mayor of Cork) deplored the introduction of any bitterness into the discussion. On no side of this question, he said, was there a monopoly of patriotism or common sense. He would vote against the Treaty because he could not in conscience do anything else. The people of Cork did not elect him to any of the position he held because of any statesmanship or political ability he possessed, but simply and solely because he believed in absolute freedom for Ireland, and because his views were well known. If the people of Cork had since, he would say changed their minds, but decided a halt might be made on the than that they should hold the full measure of fr[illegible] had no means of definitely ga[illegible] fast unless a plebiscite could be [illegible]. Even if the information were availabl[illegible] he could not accept it. He had no desire to record a vote which the people did not want given, but if a vote was taken he, as an individual, could cast it only in one way. The electors then could repudiate his action and recall or replace him.

MR. COLLINS' APPEAL.

Mr. Michael Collins said he would make a suggestion whereby a division might be avoided. Rightly or wrongly, Deputies or no Deputies, the Irish people had accepted this Treaty.

Mme. Markievicz.—Is this in order?

Mr. Collins.—I don't care whether it is or not. I am doing this to avoid a division. Are Deputies going to listen to me?

After some discussion the Dail decided to hear Mr. Collins. He said that the men and women in the Dail who were against the Treaty might continue to be against it, but they need not cause a division in the Dail. They could not be weakened if they accepted the Treaty, and its opponents would not have compromised themselves if they let the Treaty go through. Rightly or wrongly, the Irish people had endorsed the Treaty. If it were rejected the English were absolved from their bargain, and there could be no question of an alternative Treaty. The Opposition, by adopting his suggestion, could take all the kudos and honour and glory, and those who voted for the Treaty could have all the shame and disgrace. The suggestion was that they should allow the Treaty to go through, allow the Provisional Government to be appointed, and fight the Provisional Government afterwards. (*A Voice*: "We'll do that!")

Mr. de Valera rose and made some comment on the strangeness of the proposal. He was indistinctly heard, but was understood to say that if the Treaty were approved the line of policy suggested by Mr. Collins could be followed any way.

FORMULAS AND FACTS.

Mr. Dolan (North Leitrim) said they should grasp what the Treaty offered and go forward with courage to undertake the development of the country. He asked if every man in the Dail was not a party to sending the plenipotentiaries to London to negotiate. He did not look on the Treaty as final and ever-lasting. He recognized that all countries were developing, and he looked on the Treaty as only a stage in the development of Ireland. "Let us, in the name of God", he said, "lay aside all formulas and face facts and realize what the facts will be if this Treaty is rejected Let us grasp this opportunity, and use it for all it is worth, and let no man here attempt to put a stop to the march of a nation."

Mr. P. Colliver (Limerick) said he had declared himself a Republican, he had been elected as a Republican, and he would never willingly become a subject of the British Empire.

Mr. Lorcan Robbins (Westmeath) referred to the injustice suffered by members of the Dail who had to go and face their constituents and did not know the alternative proposed by Mr. de Valera. The latter was understood to have some mysterious card up his sleeve.

Mr. de Valera jumped to his feet and said:—"I am ready at any time to move the proposition publicly."

After an interchange between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith, the former declared that Mr. Griffith had asked for a straight vote on the Treaty. He was ready at any time to make his proposals.

Mr. Robbins said he had been down to Westmeath, and he could tell them that the people did not care twopence about their Republic. They had certain ideas there, and one great idea was to get England out and Ireland in. That was their idea, and any man who talked about a Workers' Republic or a theoretical Republic was talking false language. They had had their Republic, but they were taking the Treaty because they could not hold on to it much longer. Every man knew that. As to alternatives, he said "Damn principles, give us Irish freedom." The Irish people had ten times the wisdom and brains of that Dail. He would vote for the Treaty because under it they get an Irish Army. When they got an Irish Army armed to the teeth, then if England wanted to take back the Treaty she must take it back by force of arms.

Mr. Eamon (Waterford) opposed the Treaty, which he said would not make for peace. He asked them to reject "the ignoble Treaty", and keep the flag of the Republic flying.

Mr. Sean McGarry (Clontarf) said he did not need the assistance of a constitutional lawyer or trickster to explain what the Treaty meant. He realized what it meant, and what its rejection meant. If he did not realize these things he would probably be voting against it. When it was proposed to send plenipotentiaries to London members of the Dail did not speak much. "God knows", he said, "they have made up for it since." Did they think they were going to get an Irish Republic at Downing-street? Those who opposed the Treaty were gambling, and they thought they were gambling on a certainty. He had done a bit of gambling, but he was never on a certainty yet that had not let him down. "You have all heard about Samson pulling down the pillars of the temple", he said, adding, "well, I for one don't want to attend the funeral of the Irish nation."

(To be continued.)

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

A BARRISTER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Racial Distinctions Committee sat for three hours this afternoon when two witnesses were in attendance. Major H. W. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad, speaking as a European, strongly objected to the retention of section 111 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and as a lawyer was against section 110. Witness entertained strong objection for deleting sections 107 and 108 as he had for retaining sections 110 and 111. He was opposed to abolition of trial by jury. He did not endorse the apprehension among certain Europeans that they would not get a fair trial if they were tried by Indian Magistrates. At the same time he was opposed to a European giving up the right of trial by jury which he would allow to Indians as well.

NO BASIC REASONS.

Witness had no basic reason for justifying that a European must be tried by a jury before a Magistrate except on the ground that he was accustomed to trial by jury. As a European, he objected to trial by 2nd and 3rd class magistrates the reason being only sentimental.

Justice Shah—"At present, there is a limitation on the powers of Magistrates and Sessions Judges as regards infliction of punishment on a European. Would you remove that?"

Witness—"Certainly not. There is no justification for the limitation.

Justice Shah—"Do you think any differentiation is necessary in the powers of the Sessions Court for trying Europeans as distinct from Indians?"

Witness—Certainly not. No distinction.

Mr. Dillon in answer to further questions favoured the retention of a bare majority of Europeans in the jury.

Justice Shah—"Suppose that a majority rule were deleted with reference to both Europeans and Indians, what would be your opinion with reference to that suggestion?"

Mr. Dillon—"Well, as a lawyer I see no objection to being tried by any jury. The composition is immaterial. As a European I would be rather tried by my own people because they understand my motives that is the great benefit of trial by jury. He also favoured an increase in the number of jurors. Witness raised no objection to application of section 456 (Habeas Corpus).

Examined by Mr. Rangacharia, witness said he would have more confidence in a Magistrate if his judicial and executive functions were separated than at present, when he had to work under executive pressure. He knew that Europeans did not have special jury trials in Ceylon or in French India but in British India he demanded a right to a majority of his countrymen on a jury because of difference in social [illegible]. Answers asked as to the ground for compl[illegible] Mr. Dillon said "I do not desire to give up trial by jury and that is a matter of sentiment, I confess".

Replying to Dr. Gour, Mr. Dillon said he was anxious to see his long enjoyed right to continue, but if the majority of Englishmen were willing to give it up he would follow them.

Dr. Gour—"So on sheer conservatism you want to keep on what you have got?"

Further questioned witness said from his experience he knew that Indians always preferred to be tried by Europans and Europeans by Indians. Sir William "Is[illegible] because Indian Magistrates in some cases are subject to influences: I do not mean money, but others?"

Mr. Dillon—"Yes, they are liable to it; they are influenced through *sifarash*."

MR. S. MUDALIAR.

Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar, M.L.A., who was next examined advocated repeal (European Vagrancy Act) and the application of section 110 to all quite irrespective of race. Witness was perfectly in favour of extension of Habeas Corpus. He admitted that injustice has been done in certain cases where the complainant was Indian and the accused a European and attributed it to racial prejudice.

The Committe adjourned till to-morrow when Sir Arthur Froom will be examined.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

TWO WORKERS SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 25.

Messrs. Pratul Chandra, Secretary, District Congress Committee, and Ganeshdas, were today placed before Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, under section 7, Seditious Meetings Act. Sub-Inspectors Dinanath and Tahlsingh deposed to both accused having delivered speeches at a prohibited meeting at the Jallianwalla Baug, on the 13th January. The accused refused to plead. The Magistrate sentenced each accused to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default to undergo six weeks further rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. Hissamuddin, Secretary, and Abdurrahaman, Superintendent, Khilafat Committee Office, were placed before Lala Amarnath, Magistrate, to-day under Section 17, Clause 3, Criminal Law Amendment Act. For the prosecution Khudabakhsh deposed that witness and Ghulammustafa had gone to the Khilafat Committee's office to get enrolled as volunteers, but did not do so in the witness's presence. Sub-Inspector Dinanath came there to serve notice of prohibition of the meeting on Shaikh Hissamdin, Secretary. Finding that volunteers were being enrolled Dinanath locked the Khilafat Committee and Congress Committee offices. The City Inspector Mirajdin, Inspector Akramali and Fasaldin, headconstable, deposed to subsequent searches of the said offices and recovery of volunteers registers and other documents produced in the Court. The accused refused to plead or make a statement, saying that the police evidence was false. The charges were framed, there being no defence. The case was adjourned to the 25th instant.

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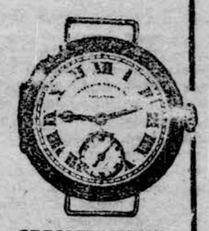

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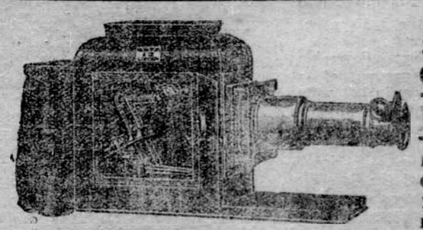

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